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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Fair. Temp. 20-18 (68-64). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday: Temp. 25-17 (78-63).
LONDON: Fair. Temp. 22-13 (72-55). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday: Temp. 23-19 (73-66).
CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. Waves. Fair. Temp. 21-14 (69-57).
NEW YORK: Partly Temp. 31-20 (88-68). Yesterday: Temp. 31-19 (88-65).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.



AIRPORT ADDRESS—President Ford speaking to crowd yesterday on his arrival in Helsinki for the security conference. Behind him are Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Finnish President Urho Kekkonen.

Leaders in Helsinki for Summit Today

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 29 (UPI)—The leaders of Europe, the United States, and Canada arrived here today for the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the largest summit meeting of major nations in history.

The three-day conference, almost three years in preparation, begins tomorrow. It has been hailed by some as the consecration of détente in Europe and by others as acceptance by the West of the permanent division of Europe into Communist and non-Communist blocs.

In an airport speech, President Ford, who arrived here from Poland, praised the meeting as one that would give "new impetus to the process of détente." But Mr. Ford reflected some of the criticism of the meeting when he said that the provisions of the 30,000-word document remain to be translated into policies and action.

Mr. Ford was the 16th head of state to arrive at the heavily guarded Helsinki airport, reaching here between the arrivals of Luxembourg Premier Gaston Thorn and Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl. Streets leading to the city were closed to regular traffic and lined with Finnish troops.

Brezhnev Arrives

Earlier, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, who has made this meeting one of the principal goals of Soviet policy, arrived by train in central Helsinki after an 800-mile trip from Moscow. Mr. Brezhnev, smiling but looking fatigued, was met by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, who slipped to the train station between the airport arrivals of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, special guest of the conference.

The summit meeting also will be occasion for an intensive round of bilateral meetings. Mr. Ford will meet twice with Mr. Brezhnev for discussions of the SALT-2 negotiations on limiting offensive strategic missiles, the Middle East, and the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in Europe, which resumed in September. Mr. Ford also will meet with principal Western European leaders and will confer with Turkish

Premier Suleyman Demirel on the closing of 28 U.S. military bases by Turkey last week. Mr. Ford's bilateral meetings begin tomorrow with a breakfast with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, followed by a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev.

The main work of the conference, however, will be speeches by each of the 35 chiefs of state and the signing of the "final act," a 100-page document negotiated tediously during the last two years here and in Geneva.

The document contains three main sections: on security questions, on economic and scientific cooperation and on humanitarian measures. There are two smaller sections, on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean area and on follow-up measures to implement the provisions of the final act.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt referred to the follow-up measures in his arrival statement today as the most important part of the agreement. He said that a planned 1977 meeting in Belgrade of the chiefs of state of the 35 nations would be "decisive" as a test of success of the provisions of the document.

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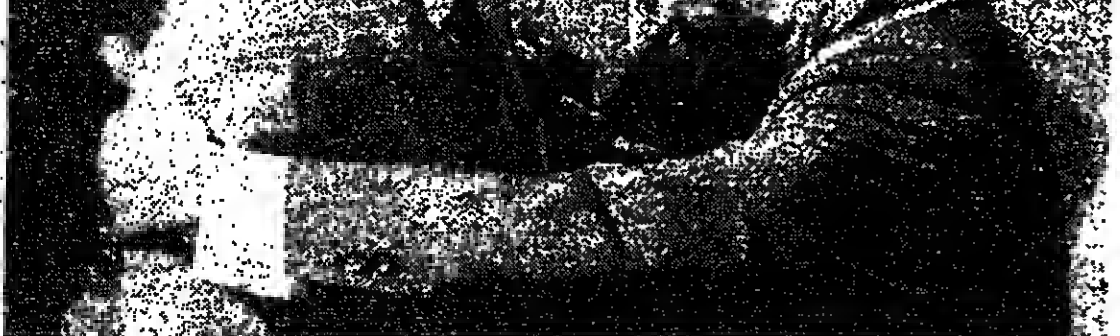
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President Kekkonen of Finland welcoming Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Helsinki.

Inscribes Book at Death Camp Site

Ford, at Auschwitz, Vows 'Pursuit of Peace'

KRAKOW, Poland, July 29 (AP)—Moved by a visit today to the former Nazi death camp of Auschwitz, President Ford vowed a "dedicated pursuit of peace," and then left for Finland for a summit meeting on European Security and Cooperation.

Before ending a 27-hour visit to Poland, Mr. Ford joined with Polish Communist party leader

Edward Gierek in a joint communique that characterized their meetings as "friendly and constructive." They "expressed their will and conviction that future visits by the leaders of both states at the highest level will contribute to further strengthening of Polish-American relations."

Mr. Ford was seen off at

Krakow Airport by Mr. Gierek and other Polish leaders. The President, under fire from domestic critics for going to the summit meeting, had agreed with Mr. Gierek in a joint statement yesterday that the nonbinding Helsinki agreement could "become a genuine and strong stimulus for positively shaping" better relations in Europe.

Mr. Ford traveled by plane to Krakow today and then went by helicopter to Auschwitz. At Auschwitz, Mr. Ford wrote in a memorial book:

"This monument and the memory of those it honors inspire us further to the dedicated pursuit of peace, cooperation and security for all peoples."

The President strode past the ruins of a crematorium and approached an international monument in memory of the camp's victims. He paused to read an English-language plaque, one of a series in 19 languages. It read: "Four million people suffered and died here at the hands of the Nazi murderers between the years 1940 and 1945."

Auschwitz's dead include at least 35 U.S. citizens, believed to have been gassed in 1943. At the monument, Mr. Ford symbolically touched a wreath that had been placed there by two Marines from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. The President then bowed his head in silent prayer.

More than a thousand spectators watched the ceremony, which preceded a presidential speech in Krakow's market square. Tens of thousands of persons gathered in the marketplace to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

LAGOS, July 29 (Reuters)—Gen. Yakubu Gowon was deposed as head of state today while he was attending the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Uganda.

All appeared quiet here following the Lagos radio announcement of the armed forces coup. The radio repeated the announcement throughout the day and the Evening Times of Lagos reported the news under the headline, "Armed Forces Overthrow General Gowon."

Tonight, the radio announced that Brig. Muritala Rufai Mohammed, formerly inspector of signals for the Nigerian armed forces, is the new head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Gen. Gowon, 40, was reported still in Kampala tonight, despite a radio report from Angola that he had left for an undisclosed destination.

The OAU session adjourned briefly this morning when news of the coup reached it.

When the session resumed in the afternoon, Nigeria was represented only by a junior member of its delegation.

General's Friend
The initial radio announcement of the coup came from Col. Joseph Nnaman Garba, known as a close friend of Gen. Gowon and commander of the guard brigade responsible for the protection of the head of state in his Lagos headquarters.

Col. Garba said that he and other officers had deposed Gen. Gowon. He said the coup had been bloodless. But the radio warned that anyone caught disturbing public order would be summarily dealt with.

One of the few indications of the coup here today was the suspension of Nigerian Airways flights and of external telecommunications.

Local state radio stations were not reporting any of the changes. The announcement being repeated on Lagos radio was the same statement originally broadcast after the coup.

In Kampala, Gen. Gowon gave no indication of admitting defeat. He was believed trying to gauge what support the coup was receiving in Nigeria and how many senior officers would remain loyal to him.

After hearing news of the coup this morning, Gen. Gowon spent the rest of the day in his Kampala hotel suite, apparently consulting his delegation and telephoning abroad to brief himself as fully as possible on developments.

Col. Garba said in his radio announcement that the action against Gen. Gowon had been taken "after what has been happening in the past few months." He did not elaborate, but observers in Lagos believe that he was referring to a variety of factors—inflation, corruption, the Gowon government's unfulfilled promise to change the military government of the states, congestion at the port of Lagos, and even traffic jams.

Civilian Rule
There also has been agitation for a return to civilian rule, which seems contrary to the spirit of Gen. Gowon's statement last Oct. 1 in which he said that the country was not ready for civilian government.

The coup followed months of labor and student unrest and demands for the creation of new

states within the 12-state federation. Student opinion was stirred by Gen. Gowon's decision not to hand over power to civilians in 1976, as he had promised earlier.

Campus agitation, often aimed at securing the release of political detainees, led to the closure of several universities this year.

At the same time, labor unions seeking higher pay called a series of strikes which reached a crisis point in January with stoppages by dockers, truck drivers, doctors, bank clerks and workers in other sectors.

Most of the strikes were provoked by large pay increases—up to 100 per cent—for civil servants late last year. Workers in the private sector, struck to obtain parity.

Leaders Arrested
Gen. Gowon described the labor unrest as disturbing and ordered the arrest of a number of labor leaders.

Nigeria is the largest producer of crude petroleum in black Africa, and with 2 million barrels a day—the eighth largest producer in the world.

The country earns about \$34

million a day from oil sales, making it the area's wealthiest nation. Gen. Gowon's ouster took place on the ninth anniversary of the army coup that brought him to power in 1966 after the overthrow of Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi.

Later that year, Gen. Gowon restored Nigeria's federal system of government, which had been abolished by his predecessor.

As head of state, Gen. Gowon led his country through the Biafran civil war, which broke out

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



SMILING ON—President Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria with President Idi Amin of Uganda in Kampala yesterday after hearing reports that he had been deposed in a coup in Nigeria.

Enough Votes Already Pledged

OAS Expected to End Embargo of Cuba

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 29 (AP)—The Organization of American States was expected, in effect, to lift an 11-year-old diplomatic embargo on Cuba at a special conference opening today.

Despite some last-minute delaying tactics by Chile and Peru, the resolution was expected to pass with a solid majority.

The draft resolution would not formally lift the sanctions against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's regime. But it would leave OAS member nations "at liberty" to renew trade and diplomatic relations whenever they wish.

The United States and 12 other countries have pledged their votes in favor of the resolution. That would be enough to pass the measure by the two-thirds majority required by the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of Hemisphere Mutual Defense, under which the embargo was imposed.

Chile and Peru reportedly made strong efforts to stop or delay the action. Some diplomats said the two nations were "irritants" during private meetings held yesterday to put final touches on the draft.

Trying to prolong and delay

things has no purpose whatsoever," an Argentine diplomat said. "A majority of votes exists. They might delay procedures a day or two more on points of order, but that's all."

The delegates say that even though Peru has pledged to vote for lifting the Cuba sanctions, its delegation was angered by the

Britain Bars License For Cut-Rate Airline

LONDON, July 29 (UPI)—The government announced today that it would refuse a license for a projected cut-rate passenger airbus service from London to New York in order to protect the interests of the state-owned British Airways.

Trade Secretary Peter Shore told Parliament that the Skytrain Service, projected by Laker Airways, "would divert traffic away from existing services and damage British Airways."

Laker Airways and its Japanese financiers had invested \$21 million (\$74.4 million) in the project that would have slashed the transatlantic air fare from \$154 to \$99.

Others Pledged.
Pledged with the United States to support lifting the embargo on Cuba are Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad-Tobago and Venezuela.

Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay—which have strong anti-Communist governments—have said they will vote to keep the sanctions. Brazil has indicated it might abstain. Bolivia, Guatemala and Nicaragua are still undecided.

Cuba, under Mr. Castro's Communist regime, was suspended as a member of the OAS in 1962—two years before the sanctions were imposed—because of its close ties with the Soviet Union and its instigation of guerrilla revolutions in Latin America.

Mexico was the only Latin American country that did not break relations with Havana. But in recent years, eight more hemisphere countries—six of them parties to the Rio treaty—have ignored the sanctions and have renewed relations on their own with Cuba.

North Korea Says U.S. Puts A-Arms in South
HONG KONG, July 29 (Reuters)—North Korea accused the United States today of introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea in preparation for a nuclear war.

The North Korea Central News Agency said that the charge was made by Maj. Gen. Kim Poong Sup, a senior member of the North Korean delegation to the Military Armistice Commission.

Highlights of Helsinki Document

HELSINKI, July 29 (NYT)—Following are highlights from the document of the 35-nation European Security Conference:

Détente—The participating states pledge to "broaden, deepen and make continuing and lasting the process of détente."

Security—They have "sovereign equality" and the right to "freedom and political independence" and "to choose and develop" their systems. "Frontiers can be changed by peaceful means and by agreement."

However, they recognize that "all one another's frontiers are inviolable."

Force—"The threat or use of force" is renounced as a means of settling disputes or in reprisal. Also renounced is any armed intervention or support to "terrorist or to subversive activities" aimed at overthrowing a signatory state.

Human Rights—The signatories promise to respect "fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief."

Obligations—They pledge to obey international law and "pay due regard to and implement" the provisions of the document, but this will not affect their "rights and obligations" or existing treaties and agreements.

Disputes—A search for peaceful solutions, through mediation, arbitration or otherwise, is promised.

Maneuvers—The European states promise on a voluntary basis, to give 31 days' notice of military maneuvers by more than 25,000 men. For the Soviet Union and Turkey, which have Asian borders, the promise applies only to a 155-mile zone along European borders. The purpose is to build confidence and avert accidental attack.

Trade—The participants promise to give better facilities to businessmen, including visas and hotel rooms, and endorse most-favored-nation treatment, but on a basis that gives reciprocal advantage to market and state-trading systems.

Mediterranean—The partici-

pants promise to seek better relations with non-European states in the Mediterranean as well as a reduction of armed forces and a decrease of tension in the area.

Families—Pledges are given to make it easier for families to unite across borders and visit one another and for citizens to marry foreigners.

Contacts—Tourism, youth meetings and many other forms of contact are to be facilitated. Free flow of information and printed matter is pledged, as are improved exchanges in education and culture.

Journalists—The states promise to reduce visa and travel difficulties and not to expel foreign journalists without giving a reason and a chance for appeal.

Follow-up—The participants will send experts to a meeting in Belgrade June 15, 1977, to discuss how the agreement has been applied and whether there should be further meetings or even a new, full-fledged conference.

Troop Reductions in Europe

Ford, Gierke Call Attention To the Other East-West Talks

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, July 29 (NYT).—After President Ford arrived in Warsaw yesterday on his way to the ceremonial concluding session of the European Security Conference in Helsinki, he and the Polish leader, Edward Gierke, called attention to a conference little heard of these days.

A joint statement said that "efforts to strengthen political détente in Europe" through such means as the Helsinki summit conference "should be supplemented by a process of military dialogue." By this was meant the East-West conference in Vienna on the mutual reduction of forces in Central Europe. The Vienna talks are in recess.

The U.S.-Polish statement, which expressed the "will" of the two countries to achieve progress in the Vienna conference as well, obviously referred, at least rhetorically, to some of the statements made when preliminary talks on a European Security Conference began in Helsinki late in 1972.

At that time, the West, and

Ford Pledge At Auschwitz

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see the second U.S. President to visit Poland, Richard Nixon, Mr. Ford's predecessor, made a trip to Poland in 1972.

The President recalled for his listeners the contributions of men such as Thaddeus Kosciuszko in the American Revolution. Mr. Ford said he hoped many Poles would have an opportunity to visit the United States next year, when the nation celebrates its bicentennial.

Mrs. Ford, who rested after canceling most of her engagements yesterday, did not visit Auschwitz. Instead she went with her son, Jack, 23, and the son of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, 13-year-old David, to visit the 600-year-old university in Krakow where Copernicus studied.

Krakow also is site of a U.S.-financed children's hospital, which has treated 800,000 patients since it went into operation. Mr. Ford toured the hospital and it was agreed that the United States and Poland would share unspecified costs of building an extra wing to the hospital, according to the Polish news agency PAP.

Following a farewell luncheon with Mr. Gierke, Mr. Ford left for Helsinki.

Ethiopia Begins Siege in Eritrea

LONDON, July 29 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian military government declared a state of siege yesterday in the northern province of Eritrea after a series of clashes with secessionist guerrillas, informed sources said today.

They said that the state of siege was accompanied by other measures, including the sealing off of the city of Asmara to prevent anyone from entering or leaving and impounding hundreds of bicycles normally used by workers living on the city's fringes.

The sources said that the most serious recent clash was a guerrilla attack last week 23 miles southeast of Asmara on a convoy of military vehicles carrying food for troops.

especially the United States, insisted that the Warsaw Pact countries agree to some coordination of the two conferences.

Finally, after much wrangling, a system of linkage was established. Moscow agreed that the talks in Vienna—which were originally to deal with "Mutual and Balanced Reduction" of forces in Central Europe—would complete each stage not more than two months after each stage of the talks on European security, which the Russians had sought as a means to ratify Europe's post-World War II boundaries.

Under this agreement, the West could refuse to move ahead on the security talks if Moscow dragged too much on the troop-reduction talks, sought by the Western powers.

But it did not work out that way. The Vienna talks bogged down quickly. There was even a long argument about the official name. At Soviet insistence, it was eventually changed to refer to "mutual force reductions," leaving out the "balanced," although Western diplomats continued to speak of the Vienna conference as MBRT.

Effort Abandoned

After a year or so, the Western powers abandoned any effort to maintain the linkage. They finally acknowledged that there could be no hope for any progress in the Vienna talks until after the completion of the security conference with a summit meeting in Helsinki.

The United States wanted the conference on troop reductions primarily as an antidote to the congressional drive, led by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the Senate majority leader, to cut U.S. troop strength in Europe unilaterally. The reasoning was that, if reductions of equal impact on defensive strength could be made on both sides, U.S. troops could be sent home without the serious military and political disadvantages that would inevitably result from a unilateral reduction by the United States.

But after the Vietnam truce accords of January, 1973, and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina, Congress pressed for reduction of forces in Europe ceased. With that, the linking of the security conference and the troop-reduction talks seemed less important to Western diplomats.

Resumption Is Set

The Vienna talks are scheduled to resume in late September, and the United States and its allies in NATO are working on a proposal to put forward then. NATO would offer a withdrawal of about 1,000 nuclear warheads from Western Europe in return for a withdrawal of about 1,500 Soviet tanks and 60,000 to 70,000 Soviet soldiers from East Germany.

The prospects for this proposal seem poor, however. The warheads are considered obsolete, and modernization would reduce the total number anyway. Consequently, NATO officials are not hopeful about the chances for Soviet acceptance without long negotiations and many compromises.

Nonetheless, the West is still seriously interested in the troop-reduction talks. Not only could they result in saving money, but they could also put some substance into the proclamation of détente and security that will be signed in Helsinki.



Associated Press

AND FURTHERMORE.—A military policeman getting a dressing down from a superior as city prepared to receive heads of state.

Conference Starts Today

Ford, Brezhnev, Other Chiefs Arrive for Summit at Helsinki

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There were few significant airport statements today, most of the participants saying their declarations for the conference. Marshal Tito, at 83 the oldest in both age and time in office, remarked that the proceedings would serve not just the peoples of Europe but "the world as a whole."

There was some disagreement with Marshal Tito's view, by Albania, Yugoslavia's neighbor and the only European state not present here, and by Col. An. Albanian statement issued here today called the summit meeting a conference on "security in Europe" and said the superpowers were threatening the peace in Europe.

China referred today to the conference as a "silk comedy" and said that the Soviet Union now would be free to interfere increasingly in Asian affairs, probably by proposing a conference on security in Asia.

China Says It Sent Troops To Stop Unrest in Hangchow

HONG KONG, July 29 (NYT).—More than 10,000 troops have been sent into factories in the city of Hangchow to help with production and three key officials there have been replaced because of continued factional strife and labor unrest, broadcast from the central coastal city today.

According to the broadcasts, the troops were ordered into 13 factories in Hangchow following recent "important instructions" on the work of Chekiang Province by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. Hangchow is the capital of Chekiang.

Chekiang radio also disclosed that a new commander of the provincial military district had been appointed and both the first and second party secretaries in Hangchow had been changed. The new officials were believed to be closer to the first secretary of Chekiang Province, Tan Chih-lung, a party veteran who was purged during the Cultural Revolution but since rehabilitated.

The dispatch of the troops was

necessary, the broadcasts said, because the workers in Hangchow had been "unable to increase production under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary, bourgeois and feudalistic forces."

No details of these troubles were given, but travelers from China in the last few weeks have reported that many workers in Hangchow have been sent off to re-education camps after major strikes and factional battles there.

There have been other reports that Wang Hsiung-wen, the youthful radical leader who ranks third in the official party hierarchy, and Teng Hsiao-ping, who now administers China's daily affairs, made a journey to Hangchow this spring to try to quell the conflict.

The broadcasts were seen by analysts here as a remarkably open admission of the troubles in Hangchow. It appeared, the analysts thought, that the Chinese authorities now feel confident that they are on the way to a solution in Hangchow or that they wanted to demonstrate to other potential trouble spots that they are capable of taking decisive action. Such serious conflict is seldom broached in the official Chinese media without reason.

Lagos Forces Oust Gowon

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1971 when Col. Odumegwu-Ojukwu, the military governor of the Eastern States, announced secession from the federal republic of Nigeria and retained the region the Republic of Biafra.

By April, 1968, the federal army had reconquered the greater part of the breakaway states and, in January, 1970, the rebellion had collapsed and Col. Ojukwu fled the country.

Suspected Coup

KAMPALA, July 29 (AP).—Diplomatic sources here said that Gen. Gowon had suspected that members of his government were plotting to overthrow him and had moved his family to London before leaving Nigeria.

The sources said that Gen. Gowon called in Col. Garba before leaving Lagos and asked him about the rumors of a coup. Col. Garba denied any plot, the sources said.

They said that Gen. Gowon told him: "If you are plotting, let it be on your own conscience and let it be without bloodshed. I must go to Kampala anyway."

Portugal Is Censoring All News From Angola

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, July 29 (NYT).—Portugal today imposed military censorship on all news coming from Angola, where the political situation was described as extremely dangerous.

"There's a state of prewar in Angola and distorted news could have a negative effect on Portuguese troops there and even here at home," the minister of Information, Navy Comdr. Jorge Correia Jesuino, said, explaining the decision to restore censorship for the first time since the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship 15 months ago.

The general staff insisted on Portugal's continued responsibility in the process of decolonizing Angola, in response to a demand last night by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola for the complete withdrawal of Portuguese forces from the colony.

Tensions rose between Portugal and the Moscow-backed movement after clashes in Luanda between Portuguese troops and the MPLA in which a number of persons were killed.

The minister spoke of the delicate political situation in Angola and in Portugal in an interview today, and stressed that the main problem was "the loss of authority of the military leadership and the dispersion of the centers of decision."

Consolidation Move

The decision of the Armed Forces Movement to set up a triumvirate with supreme military and political powers last week was aimed at "consolidating the authority of the revolution and making it more operative," Comdr. Jesuino said.

Referring to the 19-day-old government crisis, the minister said he expected a new cabinet to be announced tomorrow and stressed that it would be "non-party, united with ministers as technicians and not representatives of political parties."

Alvaro Cunha, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, who held the post of minister without portfolio, will probably not be in the new cabinet, according to Comdr. Jesuino.

On the other hand, the Communist Minister of Transport and Communication, Hilario Augusto Velga de Oliveira, will keep his post, not as a Communist but as a technician, the naval officer said.

It is still uncertain whether Gen. Ernesto Melo Antunes will

Morale of Troops Given as Reason

Portugal Is Censoring All News From Angola

remain in his post as foreign minister, Comdr. Jesuino said. Gen. Melo Antunes was relieved yesterday by the President, Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, and is reported to have posed certain conditions on his participation in the cabinet.

Gen. Costa Gomes last night postponed a trip to Helsinki to participate in the European Security Conference summit, apparently because of the government crisis. He had been scheduled to go accompanied by Gen. Melo Antunes, but for several days the latter's name has not been included on the official list.

Gen. Melo Antunes, who refuses to comment on the situation, is considered the leader of a faction in the military opposed to the

current radicalization of the

regime. He opposed Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves's pro-Communist policies and boycotted Friday's armed forces general assembly that decided to set up the military triumvirate with Gen. Costa Gomes, Gen. Goncalves and the security chief, Brig. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.



Associated Press

TO THE RESCUE—A Portuguese soldier shielding two moderates who had been beaten by leftists during the latter's rally outside the City Hall in Sintra on Monday night.

Angola Force Said to Seize Rail Terminal

LUANDA, Angola, July 29 (AP).

The important railroad terminal and a government center of Malange has fallen to troops of Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola after several days of heavy fighting, according to a radio report reaching Luanda today.

Ham broadcasts from Malange monitored here said that FNLA soldiers were patrolling the streets in a total curfew and "shooting at anything that moves." Malange, 250 miles east of Luanda, in the heart of Angola's main coffee-growing region, had long been a stronghold of the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Meanwhile, a column of troops led by former MPLA commander Daniel Chipenda, who defected to the FNLA with 3,000 men, was reported to be closing in on another MPLA stronghold, Henrique de Carvalho, in northern Angola. This column is believed to have passed through the town of Luso, about 180 miles south of the MPLA stronghold. Portuguese Air Force planes are flying out of Henrique de Carvalho. In the area around the capital the military situation was quiet today.

Meanwhile, but commencing today, ordered their nationals to leave Luanda within 24 hours or take the risk of remaining in the capital during a civil war between the rival independence movements.

Officials of the French, West German, Belgian and Italian consulates said their nationals had to leave the country by tomorrow. A diplomat said that anyone who remained in Angola would "have to face the consequences of their decisions."

Norway Finds The West Is Read—by East

BRUSSELS, July 29 (UPI).

The Norwegian Defense Ministry sent mail destined for the West German Embassy in Oslo to the East German Embassy for eight months starting in November, NATO sources said today.

The mail included documents regarding NATO forces in northern Europe and Norwegian armed forces, the sources said, adding, however, that they did not believe the documents were of a highly sensitive nature since such material is not sent by mail.

They said the documents were misdirected because of confusion about the addresses of the two embassies in Oslo.

Lawyer Pleads Innocent in Case Of Nixon Taxes

LOS ANGELES, July 29 (UPI).

Frank Demarco Jr., pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of falsifying a \$576,000 income-tax return for former President Richard Nixon while he was still in office.

Mr. Demarco, a Los Angeles tax lawyer, entered his plea before U.S. District Judge Warren Ferguson. Trial was set for Sept. 16.

Outside the courthouse, Mr. Demarco and his lawyer said they were conferring with Mr. Nixon's attorneys on the question of calling the former president as a defense witness.

In papers filed with the court in April, Mr. Demarco's attorneys said that Mr. Nixon would be the "prince of the drama" at the trial and "the most important defense witness."

Mr. Demarco was indicted in February by a special magistrate grand jury on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States, lying to the Internal Revenue Service and obstruction of a congressional inquiry into the tax matter. The charges are based on Mr. Nixon's 1969 tax return, which stated he gave the U.S. government personal papers and other materials valued at \$776,000.

Floods Cost Romania 22% of Grain Crop

GENEVA, July 29 (Reuters).

Floods which ravaged Romania earlier this month have "grievously affected" 2 million persons and turned nearly 2.5 million acres of cropland into lakes, a senior UN official reported today.

About 22 per cent of Romania's 1973 grain harvest, including 1.5 million tons of wheat, was destroyed by the unprecedented floods, which affected four major river systems, including the Danube. Panayotis Staniulescu, special representative of the UN disaster-relief coordinator, said.

Turkey Seeking New Accord After U.S. Base Take-Over

(Continued from Page 1)

cut label a new arrangement to receive them must be found.

The sources said several speakers among the 12 delegations at the council session appealed to Turkey not to take irrevocable steps towards the cessation of a U.S. military presence in Turkey. Mr. Enalp said the NATO military committee was currently assessing Turkey's army needs in light of the U.S. embargo.

In Ankara, U.S. officials said Premier Suleyman Demirel would meet with President Ford in Helsinki later this week.

"Turkish command teams start their duties at all U.S. installations July 31," an announcement by Turkish Army headquarters said. "The Turks are now in control of all bases," a U.S. official said.

Cyprus Take-Over

NIGOSIA, July 29 (UPI).—The leaders of Turkish-occupied north-

'Confidentiality' vs. Reporting Crossman Case Could Alter U.K. Press-Government Ties

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON (NYT).—In the hot, murky law courts near the Thames, the first serious stage in a case whose outcome could profoundly influence relationships between the press and the government here is nearing an end.

The case involves the political diaries of the late Richard Crossman, who served as a minister in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government between 1964 and 1970. Excerpts from the diaries, which have not been published in book form, were printed in several installments earlier this year by the Sunday Times of London.

With the knowledge and consent of the Prime Minister, Attorney General Sir Kenneth Silkin, editor of the Times of London, they would have totally inhibited normal political coverage. And Peter Jenkins, a columnist for the Guardian, told the court in an affidavit that the guidelines would lead to censorship of public discussion of issues and "a complete quarantine" between journalists and officials.

Basic Argument

Some aspects of the case would seem familiar to persons outside Britain; others would be mysterious. The most familiar aspect is the underlying argument between a government that believes some degree of confidentiality is necessary to function effectively and the press's belief in its right to learn what it can and publish what it knows.

The attorney general's case against the Sunday Times is off great importance, an appeals court judge said during a hearing. "There is no previous recorded case of a similar kind, and it involves the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of Cabinet discussions, and the public interest in the freedom of speech and the press to know how the country is governed."

The mystifying aspect of the case, at least to many outside Britain, is the almost total absence of relevant statutes to guide either the government or the defense. The net result is that both sides are groping for answers in unfamiliar territory, leaving the judge in a position to chart new directions that could have a lasting impact.

There is no statute, for example, authorizing restraint on publication, a fact that the government itself concedes. Conversely, there is no constitutional amendment that the defense can invoke against Mr. Silkin's effort to restrain publication before it occurs. U.S. courts—most dramatically in the 1971 Pentagon papers case—have generally accepted the view that prior restraint is an abridgment of press freedom even though the publisher may be liable to prosecution or damages afterward.

Instead, the government has relied principally on the argument that government cannot be carried on unless the confidentiality of Cabinet discussions is preserved; that the common law as constructed over the years prohibits breaches of confidence; and, finally, that the court has "inherent power" to restrain publication of material that includes such breaches of confidence.

Lawyers for the defense have argued that the common law has been developed in, and applies exclusively to, cases involving unfair use of trade secrets in business and "the confidence of marriage." But there is some thought here that the court might well be prepared to extend this doctrine to cover affairs of state.

"The attorney general's approach," said Lord Widgery, an interesting and perhaps revealing comment "is his confidentiality argument."

Two Dutch lawyers acting for Kousella, who is serving a life sentence in Breda Prison, had filed a suit earlier this month calling for the removal of the former commander of Amsterdam concentration camp in the Netherlands to a nursing home.

Dutch Refuse Plea For Release of Nazi

THE HAGUE, July 29 (AP).—Nazi war criminal Joseph Kousella, 67, must stay in prison despite his deteriorating health, a Dutch court decided today.

Two Dutch lawyers acting for Kousella, who is serving a life sentence in Breda Prison, had filed a suit earlier this month calling for the removal of the former commander of Amsterdam concentration camp in the Netherlands to a nursing home.



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Sadat, at OAU Talks, Renews Pledge of Peace for Mideast

KAMPALA, July 29 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat, reaffirming his commitment to a peaceful Middle East settlement today in a speech before the Organization of African Unity.

"We are looking for nothing but a peaceful settlement in the area, including the rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Sadat said to the 46-nation body.

Allon Cautions UN on Break in Relations

JERUSALEM, July 29 (AP).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today he favored suspending UN activities in Israel or those affecting this country if Israel's status in the organization were infringed.

In a television interview, Mr. Allon implied that Israel should cut all links with the UN, possibly including the UN's policing forces on the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula, if an Arab-sponsored campaign succeeded in suspending or expelling Israel from the General Assembly.

Mr. Allon did not specifically mention the UN Emergency Force in the Sinai or the UN Disengagement Observer Force on Golan, but officials close to Mr. Allon previously said the Arab move, if successful, could affect Israel's cooperation with those forces.

Jerusalem Threat

The foreign minister said, however, that he would recommend that Israel no longer accept the UN as a co-chairman of the suspended Geneva peace conference and that it expel the UN from its Middle East headquarters in Jerusalem.

If Israel were suspended, expelled or had its credentials rejected at the General Assembly, Mr. Allon said, "I will recommend to the government to suspend all UN activities in Israel and, insofar as it affects Israel, in Geneva as well."

Asked to elaborate, Mr. Allon said: "It means practically everything—UN co-chairmanship of Geneva, its treatment of refugees, in fact all the functions that the United Nations perform, including its presence in Government House."

He said Israel had put its own campaign to oppose the Arab-Third World moves into "high gear." He added that "I am convinced it's not too late" to block Israel's suspension.

He said that he had received reliable information that since Israel first threatened to sever its links to the UN in the Middle East, some Arab policy-makers had begun to reconsider pushing for Israel's removal.

Crowd of Whites On Boston Beach Attacks 6 Blacks

BOSTON, July 29 (AP).—About 100 whites attacked six black traveling salesmen on Carson Beach in South Boston Sunday, injuring one of the men, police said.

"We had been working all week and just wanted to come to the beach and enjoy ourselves," said James Barrowright of South Carolina. "Next thing we know, all we see is white faces coiling us up and telling us to get out of here."

The six men said they ran when the whites began beating them with sticks and pipes. One of them, Robert Jackson, 31, of Cambria, N.Y., was caught by the crowd, knocked to the ground and beaten, police said.

Police said they rescued Mr. Jackson and took him to City Hospital for treatment of head, rib and leg injuries.

Major Lawson, one of the blacks, said he and his companions were traveling the country, selling religious articles. He said they were unaware that they had strayed into a predominantly white neighborhood, the scene of several clashes during the desegregation of Boston's public schools in the last 10 months.

British Parole German

BERLIN, July 29 (AP).—British authorities have paroled a 28-year-old German who seriously wounded a Soviet soldier in an attack on the Red Army command in West Berlin five years ago, authorities said yesterday. He had been serving a six-year sentence.

Middle East, we can participate in efforts to rebuild Africa."

The President made no reference to current Middle East peace moves involving the United States or an Egyptian-sponsored resolution currently before the OAU summit meeting calling for the suspension of Israel from the UN.

Egyptian officials said that Mr. Sadat's main purpose in visiting the Ugandan capital was to renew contacts with African leaders after a two-year absence from OAS summit meetings.

His speech reflected this purpose, Mr. Sadat emphasized solidarity among African nations and Egypt's determination to contribute fully to the continent's development. He was scheduled to return to Egypt tomorrow.

Amin Gives Banquet After finishing their work today, OAU leaders attended a state banquet given by President Idi Amin on the lawn of the Nile Hotel.

Earlier, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat addressed the assembly, which was still swarmed by the news of a coup in Nigeria. The conference broke up in confusion this morning within minutes of news of the coup, and for several hours delegates milled around discussing the situation before filing back into the conference hall to resume debate on continental problems, including the Middle East and Angola.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in an hour-long speech, said, "There can be no peace, nor will there ever be peace without a Palestine."

He told delegates, "We are confident of our ultimate victory, Africa is a symbol of the future, and Africa stands with us."

He made no reference to a PLO resolution before the summit, stronger than the Egyptian one, calling for Israel's expulsion from the UN.

Conference sources said the summit will probably approve the Egyptian resolution.

WHO Study Says Death Rate Rises In Breast Cancer

GENEVA, July 29 (NYT).—Despite efforts at early detection of breast cancer in order to stop the disease through surgery, statistics show that more women are dying from it than before, according to a World Health Organization study.

"It is a sobering thought that present methods of treatment—though evidently effective in many individual cases—do not seem to be having any overall impact upon the disease or upon the heavy toll of female lives," the organization said.

In North America and Western Europe, one woman in 225 dies of breast cancer. In women of the 25-34 age group, the disease is second only to accidents and suicide as a cause of death, while it is the leading cause for women aged 35-54. At higher ages, it is second only to cardiovascular diseases, WHO said.

The WHO study noted a persistent pattern of a low breast cancer death rate in most of Africa, Latin America and Asia, a high rate in Northern and Western Europe, and North Africa and an intermediate rate in the countries of Eastern and Southern Europe.

Iran Captures 2 Sought in Killings

TEHRAN, July 29 (AP).—Two men accused of killing two U.S. Air Force officers and three Iranians were captured yesterday after an hour-long gun battle with security forces, the official news agency Pars reported today.

They are accused of killing Col. Paul Shaffer Jr., 45, and Lt. Col. Jack Turner, 45, in May. Pars said they were also involved in killing Iranian Gen. Zandi Pour and his driver and in the assassination of an Iranian U.S. Embassy clerk.

A group calling itself the Revolutionary Republican Movement of the Armed Forces of Iran said in Paris that it was responsible for the murder of the U.S. officers. The Iranian government blamed Marxist guerrillas.

KING CITY, Calif., July 29 (AP).—A fire, believed started by a cigarette, burned out of control today over 1,300 acres of brush and timber land on a military reservation near here.



CAT NAP—George, a lion at West Milford, N.J., jungle park, rests under a shady tree.

First Time Since 1962

Egypt to Allow Foreign Banks to Operate

CAIRO, July 29 (AP).—Egypt's People's Assembly passed new laws last night designed to help President Anwar Sadat's policy of economic liberalization.

The new measures will allow foreign banks to resume operations here, ease export and import restrictions and decentralize the public sector, which controls

75 per cent of the country's commercial activity.

Businessmen here today described the measures as the most significant since the original Foreign Investment Law was passed in June, 1974, freeing companies from many of the rigid socialist strictures imposed here during the past 20 years.

The 360-member assembly approved the laws after eight hours of debate that ended last night.

The new banking law moves responsibility for commercial banks from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Economy and Economic Cooperation, the government body directly involved in fostering the Western style economy that Mr. Sadat wants to develop.

The new laws also stipulate that Egyptian members of boards of directors in joint venture operations with Western banks will be free of any government restrictions or in decisions affecting the banks.

Chase Manhattan and American Express plan to open joint operations with Egyptian partners, who will hold a 51-per-cent share of the venture. However, the American side will be responsible for the day to day management on a contract basis.

Consumer Services Aided British, French, Italian, Iranian and Arab states also have plans for joint-venture banks.

American Express, Manufacturers Hanover and First National City Bank already have established representative offices dealing with only hard-currency investments. Canadian, British and Japanese banks are expected to establish similar outlets soon.

Egypt nationalized all foreign banks in 1962, five years after it expelled British and French bankers in retaliation for the British-French-Israeli invasion of the Suez Canal in 1956. In 1968, only one bank was Egyptian-owned.

Economic sources said the People's Assembly decision to decentralize the public-sector industries was significant because it would make them more competitive and productive.

"Restrictions have kept the public sector from raising capital and importing Western technology needed to modernize production," the sources said. "The result is that many of these companies are inefficient."

It said that the number of inmates on death row dropped from 350 at the end of 1972 to 162 a year later.

The number of women inmates in state prisons rose from 6,272 to 6,684—a 6.6-per-cent increase—compared with the males' 3.1-per-cent increase, from 188,911 to 197,665. In federal prisons, the female population rose 21.4 per cent.

The U.S. agency said: "Given the relatively small base that characterizes the female prisoner count, only limited and tentative significance can be imputed to these data. Nevertheless, they tend to reinforce other information indicating gradually increasing participation in crimes punishable by prison sentences."

Lebanon Reports Raid by Israelis

BEIRUT, July 29 (AP).—Lebanese artillery and border positions fought off an Israeli pre-dawn attack on a southern village today and destroyed an Israeli military vehicle, the Defense Ministry reported.

Six houses in the attacked village of Aita el-Shaab, a mile from the Israeli frontier, were damaged during the 70-minute battle, a ministry communiqué said.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command denied that its troops raided a Lebanese border village during the night. A command spokesman said that no Israeli soldier had crossed into Lebanon and that the area was quiet.

Indian States Ratify Crisis Amendment

Courts Lose Authority In State of Emergency

NEW DELHI, July 29 (Reuters).—A constitutional amendment putting India's state of emergency above challenge in the courts secured the support it needed today among state legislatures to become law.

Bihar became the 12th of the country's 22 states to ratify the amendment, providing the required majority.

Yesterday, 11 states controlled by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party gave their backing to the amendment, which has already been passed by both houses of Parliament.

The constitutional change aims at eliminating any challenge to the vast powers assumed by the government last month.

It was approved by Parliament last week after Law Minister H. R. Gokhale revealed that some aspects of the emergency had been challenged in the courts.

Mr. Gokhale then rejected suggestions that the changes were intended to stifle the judiciary and said the emergency orders were essentially political in content and should not come under judicial scrutiny.

Besides making the stated reason for the emergency—internal threats to the country's integrity—"non-judicial," the amendment declares that the President can proclaim any number of emergencies for different reasons.

AP Wires to Be Restored

NEW DELHI, July 29 (UPI).—India's chief news censor told the U.S. news agency Associated Press today that he had asked the government to restore the AP's communications circuit, severed in protest over three news stories filed during the last five days.

The AP bureau chief in New Delhi, Myron Belkind, said today that chief censor Henry D'Penna told him he had asked for the restoration based on a letter of explanation that Mr. Belkind issued to the government.

The lines were still down tonight, but Mr. Belkind said that, based on assurances from Mr. D'Penna, he expected them to be restored tomorrow.

Reporter's Pledge

NEW DELHI, July 29 (NYT).—A New York Times dispatch from New Delhi on July 29 (NYT July 26-27) indicated that Daniel Southland of the Christian Science Monitor had been allowed to remain in India after signing a pledge to comply with self-censorship rules. What Mr. Southland signed was India's new statement agreeing "to undertake full responsibility" for his reports.

Time Lost in Strikes Has Doubled in Italy

ROME, July 29 (UPI).—The number of working hours lost in Italy due to strikes doubled during the first five months of this year as against the same period last year, the National Statistics Institute said.

The institute said that 102,493,000 hours were lost between January and May, an increase of 57,229,000 hours over the same span last year.

Report of U.K. Mercenaries Stirs Warning in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 29 (AP).—White mercenaries attempting to operate in Rhodesia with black guerrillas "will get exactly the same treatment as other terrorists," a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

His comments followed reports that a party of 300 mercenaries recruited in Britain will arrive from London today to carry out a campaign of sabotage and harassment against Rhodesian security forces.

The South African Press Association has reported that well-informed sources in Salisbury say a group of at least a dozen men—nine of whom were named—will fly to Nairobi and on to Dar es Salaam. From there, they intend to make their way to "another country nearer Rhodesia" and into Rhodesia's northeastern guerrilla zone to set up a base, the reports said.

Meanwhile, security force headquarters announced that eight African guerrillas were killed in Rhodesia's northeastern area.

The announcement gave no details on how the guerrillas were killed.

Rhodesian security chiefs are reported to have closely followed London newspaper reports of the recruitment of mercenaries by the so-called International Security Organization.

Detailed reports of recruitment and planning have reached Salisbury.

The mercenaries could find themselves opposed by a security force organized by a U.S. Vietnam-war veteran, Thomas Blumling.

Mr. Blumling, 29, is operating out of Salisbury on behalf of an organization called the Military Advice Command International, based in Abingdon, Pa.

He says that he is assessing the need for establishing a private security force to guard farms from guerrilla attacks, but that he is not planning to create "an aggressive force."

Circulars sent out by Mr. Blumling's organization to Rhodesian farmers say: "We come to Rhodesia as allies in your battle to preserve Western customs and way of life."

Mr. Blumling said in a news-

Venezuela Moves On Nationalizing U.S. Oil Firms

CARACAS, July 29 (AP).—The lower house of Congress approved legislation yesterday to nationalize U.S.-owned companies running Venezuela's oil industry, which earned the nation \$10 billion last year.

Exxon, Shell, Gulf, Mobil, Sun and Texaco subsidiaries, with assets unofficially estimated at about \$1.1 billion, would be affected by the bill, which now goes to the Senate.

Both houses are controlled by President Carlos Andres Perez's Democratic Action party. Venezuela produces 2.5 million barrels of crude oil a day.

The bill provides for payment of a yet-unspecified compensation based on the value of the oil companies' fixed assets. The bill provides for payment either in cash or in public bonds over a period of 10 years.

paper interview Sunday that thousands of Americans have replied to advertisements placed by his organization in U.S. newspapers.

He said that he has chosen 300 men.

U.S. Probes Reports

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—The Justice Department said yesterday it is investigating reports that Americans are being recruited and are serving as mercenaries in the Rhodesian armed forces.

A spokesman said that the department is checking whether any U.S. laws have been violated and is looking into the activities of two "S. groups: The Military Advice Command International and Robert K. Brown's Phoenix Associates in Arvada, Colo."

A State Department spokesman said that John Allen Coey, 22, an American in the Rhodesian Army killed on July 19, was believed to have been recruited by Phoenix Associates.

Mr. Brown has advertised in several publications for mercenaries. The law prohibits "agents of foreign powers" from operating in the United States unless they are registered with the State Department.

Soviet Hashish Arrests

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP).—Four Dutchmen and two West Germans were arrested here last week carrying about 62 kilograms of hashish, Western sources said today.

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Italian Policeman Is Charged In Shooting Suspect in France

SAINT-RAPHAEL, France, July 29 (AP)—The chief of the Italian anti-terrorist police squad was charged yesterday with assault and illegally carrying arms following the shooting of an Italian terrorist here Sunday.

French police said that the Italian, Mario Vecchi, 39, was accused of using his pistol to wound Mario Tuti, 29, described as a dangerous fascist terrorist, when Mr. Tuti drew a pistol.

French law forbids foreign policemen on special assignment in French territory to carry or use arms.

"The law has been violated," said the prosecutor, Mrs. Monique Guemano, in explaining the charges.

"Arbitrary Action"

"We understand very well the actions of the police and we do not question the police's sense of duty, but to admit foreign police to operate in France would mean the way is open to any

Greek Church Severs Ties With Vatican

Old Dispute Revived Over Uniate Prelate

ATHENS, July 29 (AP)—The Greek Orthodox Church severed relations today with the Vatican in protest over its continued recognition of the Catholic Uniate Church here, the archbishopric in Athens announced.

The announcement said the decision was made after the Vatican "violated the agreement not to appoint a new Uniate archbishop in Greece, thus terminating efforts to reconcile differences between the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church of Greece."

It described the Vatican's attitude as "scandalous."

The Uniates are Catholics of the Eastern rite who recognize the Pope rather than the patriarch of Constantinople as spiritual head of the Eastern church. They had in the past differed in language and liturgy from the Latin church.

They appeared in 1493 when Byzantium asked for help from the Pope against Ottoman invaders. The aid was given in return for the recognition of the Pope as head not only of the Western but also of the Eastern church.

Replacement Named

Pope Paul had named Anastasios Pridis as apostolic exarch or archbishop for Uniates to replace the late Hyacinth Gadi.

The secretary to Archbishop Seraphim, the Greek Orthodox primate, said the Vatican violated a "verbal agreement" to put an end to the Uniate Church here by appointing a new archbishop. He added that "the Pope must realize that this is Greece and he cannot do whatever he wants."

A spokesman for the Uniates here said there are about 4,000 adherents in Greece, and 20 million in the world.

Lord Milligan, 76, Is Dead; Was Scottish Judge

EDINBURGH, July 29 (AP)—Lord Milligan, 76, a record-breaking athlete who became a judge, died here yesterday.

William Rennie Milligan was one of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' joint athletics team that won the Philadelphia Relays in 1920. He was on the four-man squad that set a world record for the two-mile relay of 7 minutes and 50 seconds.

He became a lawyer in 1925, solicitor-general for Scotland in 1951 and was lord advocate from 1954 to 1960.

Travis Crawford

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—Travis Crawford, 58, one of the original Delta Rhythm Boys, a singing group, died of a heart attack during the weekend in Zurich.

The quartet, formed in 1941, had appeared in the Broadway production of "Sing Out the News." It has been making concert tours and recordings since, mainly in Europe. Bass-baritone Lee Gaines is the last of the original members still with the group.

Defense Reassembled In Papadopoulos Trial

ATHENS, July 29 (AP)—The day-old trial of former dictator George Papadopoulos and 20 associates for overthrowing democracy in 1967 resumed today to allow a defense lawyer to assemble unwritten defenses.

Lawyers of 17 defendants withdrew during yesterday's opening session before a five-judge appeal court, saying that the law and the constitution are being violated by the trial. They argued that special laws enacted after the restoration of democracy a year ago were being enforced retroactively and their clients are being prosecuted for non-existent crimes.

U.S. Army Halts Drug Test, Probes Program's Director

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—The Army announced last night that it is temporarily suspending its testing of chemical compounds on human volunteers and is opening an investigation into allegations of drug abuse by the civilian researcher who has headed the program for 19 years.

The Army said that the suspension of the experiments was being undertaken to "permit the Army to determine all the facts connected with the test programs."

A spokesman said that the decision was made about a week ago after news reports that thousands of volunteer servicemen and civilians had been given a variety of hallucinogenic drugs in experiments run or sponsored by the Army. The program is directed by Dr. Van Sim.

Dr. Sim appeared at a Pentagon press conference last week to defend the experiments, which have used nearly 7,000 military volunteers since they began in 1955. At that time, he said the program would be continued "in the national interest" and that he was awaiting approval from the Army to begin new tests.

The Army spokesman said that the announcement to halt the testing and investigate Dr. Sim related to some of his reported activities before he took over the program at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland in 1955.

Dr. Sim could not be reached for comment.

Volunteers Dismissed

The 36 male and female volunteers waiting to take part in a scheduled sequence of tests at Edgewood will be returned to their home bases, according to the announcement.

"We want to look at the whole program, the historical perspective,

who was involved, the research involved and the results," the spokesman said. "The decision on whether to start up again depends on what our research finds."

Before taking the position at Edgewood in 1955, Dr. Sim was a member of the Naval Reserve Medical Corps and chief resident physician at the Army's chemical defense experimental facility in England.

The Army made no mention in its announcement of the controversy surrounding its testing of LSD on 685 servicemen and civilians at Edgewood and other military bases, and additional LSD

tests on about 900 civilians that it contracted for.

At last week's press conference, Dr. Sim said that he had taken LSD himself and that there was no drug or chemical tested on anyone in the program which he had not tested himself.

The Army said that an additional 8,400 volunteers had been tested with other hallucinogens, some more potent than LSD. One of those drugs incapacitated volunteers in the program for three days or more. "The Army said it had not tested LSD on any subjects since 1967 when it decided that the drug was too unpredictable to be used as a weapon."

House Overrides Ford Veto Of Health-Service Program

By Richard L. Lyons Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—Congress overrode a veto yesterday for the first time this year as the House voted the \$2-billion authorization bill for health-service programs into law.

The vote of 384 to 43, like the Senate vote of 67 to 13, was well above the two-thirds required to override President Ford's veto. The action to continue the programs, which include community mental-health centers and nurses training, had been expected because they are very popular with members of both parties.

San Quentin Six Go To Trial; Death Threat Reported

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., July 29 (AP)—Under heavy security and with a defense lawyer who said he had received a death threat, the trial began yesterday of the so-called San Quentin Six, charged with murder in an escape attempt that also led to the death of George Jackson.

Just before the trial began, defense attorney Charles Garry said that an unidentified male telephone caller "told me to get out of the case or I was going to be killed."

Mr. Garry also said an attorney he knows claimed to have "third-hand information that I was going to be bumped off."

Mr. Garry is defending Johnny Spain, 25, one of six men charged with murder, assault and conspiracy to commit felonies in an escape attempt from San Quentin prison on Aug. 21, 1971.

Three guards and two inmates died and Jackson, a black revolutionary and a convict at the prison, was shot by guards.

The other defendants are Willie Tate, 30; Pileta Drumgo, 30; Hugo Pinell, 30; Luis Talamante, 22; and David Johnson, 28. Jackson and Drumgo were twin of the three "Solead Brothers."

Five of the defendants were chained and shackled to their chairs. Only Tate, free on \$100,000 bail, was not chained.

Florida TV Fight May Have Ended

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The fight that began more than a year ago over the Florida television stations connected with the Washington Post and involving former President Richard Nixon's name may have ended quietly.

An administrative judge of the Federal Communications Commission last week awarded a license renewal for WXTV-TV on Jacksonville Channel 4 for the Post-Newsweek Station in Florida.

The judge ruled the application for a construction permit for a new station to take over Channel 4.

Earlier, two other challengers, Trans-Florida Television, Inc., and Florida Television Broadcast Co., withdrew. After the challenges were filed, they were charged that Trans-Florida Television took the action because of objections to the Post's coverage of Watergate. The charges were denied by the challengers.

House Overrides Ford Veto Of Health-Service Program

By Richard L. Lyons Jr.

"I hate to get up here and waste time," said Rep. Samuel Devine, R-Ohio, as he urged that the veto be upheld. "It's like voting against motherhood" to vote against health bills, he said, but went on to argue that the bill would be inflationary.

Mr. Ford complained that the bill was \$1.1 billion above his request. He also objected to the "categorical" nature of the aid. He would prefer that the money be given to states to use as they choose.

Less Than Last Year

Republicans noted that the bill totaled less than was appropriated for the programs last year. Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Mass., said that if the veto was sustained nursing schools might be closed in his state.

Rep. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., manager of the bill, said the administration had wanted to abolish several programs.

In another action yesterday, the House, while again rejecting preliminary money for new nerve-gas weapons, approved a \$4-billion authorization bill for military construction.

Rep. Floyd Hicks, D-Wash., who persuaded Congress to refuse money for the weapons last year, won, by 219 to 185, a cut of all \$562,000 from the bill for remodeling a building to manufacture what is known as binary nerve-gas shells.

After losing his request last year, the Army came back with a total \$25-million request this year for the defense appropriation bill to be considered by the House later.

The authorization for military construction was approved, 369 to 47, and sent to the Senate.

Ford Vetoes Backed in Poll

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—President Ford's use of his veto power has the support of the American people by a margin of 38 to 32 per cent, the Harris poll reported yesterday. It said 29 per cent were undecided.

In a nationwide survey of 1,497 adults, 59 per cent of Republicans sided with the chief executive, while 43 per cent of Democrats opposed him. Among independent voters he found favor by 40 to 32 per cent, with 28 per cent undecided.

"Americans side with Ford rather than with Congress," the Harris organization said, "because they are concerned about curbing federal spending. Ford's stated objective in overriding the passage of more congressional programs."

Brain Injury Blamed For Left-Handedness

LONDON, July 29 (Reuters)—Being left-handed may be the result of brain damage sustained during a difficult birth, according to a Canadian psychologist.

Writing in the magazine *Neuroscience*, Prof. Paul Bhatnagar of Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia, said it was likely that the relationship between left-handedness and birth complications was due to brain damage resulting from a deficiency in the oxygen supply.

A higher than normal number of left-handed people also suffer from mental retardation, alcoholism and delinquency, he added.



TRoubles in Detroit—Policemen calling for help as a store went up in flames on Detroit's west side early yesterday as groups of young blacks fought with police.

White Shoots Black Youth, Touching Off Riot in Detroit

DETROIT, July 29 (AP)—A black teen-ager who was shot by a white bar owner—touching off a night of rioting by gangs of youths—died in a hospital early today, police reported.

The victim, 18-year-old Obie Wynn, was shot last night by Andrew Chinarian, 39, who said he found the youth tampering with his car. Mr. Chinarian, who was not charged, turned himself in and was released in his own custody. He surrendered with an attorney for further questioning today.

After the shooting, hundreds of rock-throwing black youths skirmished throughout the night with the police, who hurled tear gas into the crowds that gathered to the area on the city's west side. The youths burned and looted stores and showered police and firemen with rocks and bottles.

The incident occurred about three miles from the starting point of the city's 1967 riot, in which 43 persons were killed and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed.

The police said that by daybreak most of the trouble had subsided. At the height of the violence, about 700 policemen had been called to the four-square-block area.

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Doctor at Miss Little Trial Cites Sexual Activity Evidence

RALEIGH, N.C., July 29 (AP)—A medical examiner testified at the Joan Little murder trial today that he found evidence of sexual activity when he examined the body of Beaufort County jailer Clarence Allgood.

Dr. Harry Carpenter, a pathologist who said he had performed more than 1,000 autopsies, testified that he found a small quantity of semen on Mr. Allgood's thigh. It had been ejaculated just prior to or at the time of death, he testified.

"I assumed it indicated sexual activity," Dr. Carpenter said. Dr. Carpenter added that he had never seen a case where ejaculation occurred as the result of a traumatic death.

Miss Little, a 21-year-old black charged with murder in Mr. Allgood's death, contends she killed him to ward off a sexual attack. The state contends she killed him with an ice pick while trying to escape from the jail in Washington, N.C.

Dr. Carpenter also testified that he found 11 puncture wounds on Mr. Allgood's scalp, chest, stomach and thigh. Mr. Allgood, 62, who is white, was found nude from the waist down and was clutching an ice pick in his right hand.

Saigon General In New Regime

SAIGON, July 29 (UPI)—A Saigon general who attended two of the top military schools in the United States was named yesterday to a special government council.

Former Brig. Gen. Nguyen Huu Huu, graduate of both the Staff and Command College and the Advanced Intelligence School, was one of 59 persons named to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), which will act as an advisory body in the administration of the city.

A wide range of Saigonese, from religious personalities to rich businessmen and one of the nation's most popular movie actresses, were named to the front. Most are long-time Saigon residents and many are members of the so-called Third Force, which formerly favored neither a Communist nor a pro-U.S. regime in Saigon.

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Senate Approves Expansion Of U.S. Base in Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—The Senate gave President Ford a major foreign-policy victory yesterday, voting by 53 to 43 to let the Pentagon expand a naval base and support facility on the British atoll of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The vote, ending a five-year dispute on the issue, means that the Pentagon can plan to enlarge a limited communications station by building a 12,000-foot runway for Navy planes, an anchorage for a six-ship carrier task force and storage capacity for 600,000 barrels of oil—enough to fuel a carrier task force for 28 days.

Under a special law, either chamber of Congress could have blocked the building plan by a simple resolution of disapproval within 60 days of presidential submission of the plan. The 60 days will be up tomorrow.

The House of Representatives has not undertaken a negative resolution and the Senate vote

Quakers Defy U.S. Curb on Vietnam Aid

By Janis Johnson

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) announced yesterday that it will defy the U.S. government and proceed to purchase and ship aid to North and South Vietnam.

The Quaker group said that on July 18 the Treasury Department denied it the required licenses for proposed aid for the first time since it began relief and rehabilitation work with civilian war victims in Vietnam in 1966.

Wallace Collett, the chairman of the Philadelphia-based AFSC board, said he and other officers are prepared to go to jail and pay fines for any violation of government policy.

"Because of the significant responsibility of the United States in the unprecedented destruction of Indochina, we have a profound moral obligation to provide our share of reconstruction aid," he said in a press conference.

Religious, Humanitarian

"To my knowledge, it is the first time the AFSC has disregarded government policy and law to side with religious, moral and humanitarian bases for its decisions," Mr. Collett said.

Since 1966, the AFSC has provided more than \$2.3 million in humanitarian aid to North and South Vietnam, following a tradition it established in Europe after World War I.

In 1947, the agency was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with the Friends Service Council of London in recognition of relief activities after World War II.

The AFSC applied in March and May for licenses to ship to Vietnam \$900,000 worth of school equipment, medical supplies, food, agricultural and fishing equipment, a workshop to repair hospital instruments and machines for mechanical cooperative workshops.

Medical Supplies

The Treasury Department approved licenses for \$575,000 in food and medical supplies for South Vietnam, and school equipment for Hanoi, but refused the other licenses as "not consistent with the present policy of this government with respect to North Vietnam."

Mr. Collett said that in 1973 the Quaker group received licenses to send \$100,000 worth of fishing nets and agricultural equipment to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam for programs similar to those now being denied.

Mr. Collett charged that the United States seemed to be "abandoning" its stance toward humanitarian aid to Vietnam.

Stanley Sammerfield, director of the Treasury Department's Foreign Assets Control Division, said that Federal law prohibits a nongovernmental group from sending goods to Vietnam without a license. The Treasury Department's policy has allowed humanitarian, but not economic, aid to be sent, he said.

21 Die on Mexican Bus

MEXICO CITY, July 29 (AP)—Twenty-one persons were killed and 32 injured after a bus in which they were riding ran off a road and plunged down a steep embankment Sunday near Toluca, a hospital spokesman said.

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FASHION IN PARIS

Givenchy Boggles His Crowd With Pants and Dark Colors

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 29.—When he was still a young, upstart designer in Paris, Givenchy showed a collection that mystified the general public and inspired one critic to write, "The people who filled the salons came expecting to see a kind of musical comedy, but stayed to watch Shakespeare." Actually his Shakespearean collection has gone down in history as the first appearance of far-out fashions, and it established Givenchy as a thinking designer.

Givenchy's new fall and winter collection, shown this morning, boggled his audience in somewhat the same way. It was full of the slacks that Givenchy was the last to accept in Paris couture. It was full of dark colors and there wasn't a traditional ball gown in sight.

In his workroom after the show was over, "I think we must all simplify," Givenchy said. "I have done away with most things," Givenchy went on. "There is a minimum of construction and the tops and sleeves fit like skin."

A necessity. Though he was against women wearing pants in the beginning, he has traveled around the world to realize that in today's life they are a necessity. "They are easy for planes or trains and so they might as well be in good fabrics and perfectly tailored," he said.

Not only the traditional ball gown but the traditional suit is missing from his collection. "I've made many suits in my time, but now I don't find them very interesting. Skirts and tops are much more functional," Givenchy said.

Actually the sweater and skirt look is the basis of Givenchy's whole collection. Even the most

formal dresses have high necks or, if they are scooped out, are filled in with sporty fringed scarves. "A turtle neck looks much more to-day to me than one of those big, wide open décolletés," the designer said.

The collection is sporty from start to finish, a look so dear to Americans that Givenchy imported American music for his opening. Including "Chorus Line" and a genuine American-style thunder storm. Lightning flashed in the salon and thunder rumbled as mannequins showed an especially large group of rain coats, rain suits, ponchos, jackets and matching umbrellas.

Many of the collection's daytime costumes, like the skintight, low-midcalf-length coats over slacks or pullovers with slacks are carried out in shades of peacocks to dark brown. Givenchy loves the look of striped woolsens and often combines them with the plain colors.

His dress silhouette, whether in wool, silk and wool mixture, crepe, silk jacquard or chiffon is just a simple, straight, long-line look with a high neck, long torso top and a skirt that starts at the hip with a flat flounce added for extra ease and fullness.

Givenchy much prefers a two-piece look to an unbroken all-in-one dress, and in most of them he combines both textures and colors. Peasant overblouses with gathered necklines, and easy wrap-around jackets in mauve or purple are often combined with black. Givenchy's dinner and evening costumes often unexpectedly combine long, sweater-like jersey tops with colorful, woven silk prints in the skirt and black that flash all through the collection.

To make an evening gown completely of one rather formal fabric suddenly looks old-fashioned to me," Givenchy says. Nevertheless his beautiful little Japanese mannequin, who wears the clothes dedicated to his shorter customers, showed several, simple chignons, all one color, no contrasts and very light and mobile with floating cape backs.

Chanel. Chanel seems to have found the right answer in the two designers who worked so closely with Chanel herself. The house is faring much better than most dress houses which lose their original leader.

In the new collection, skirts are a couple of inches longer. The light tweeds are a pleasant relief after the dark colors in most of the other Paris collections. New to the collection are the loosely knit, sporty jackets, not actually cardigans because they are shorter and slightly shaped, that are shown with the tweed skirts.

Short, hipbone length jackets give an especially young look to some of the suits, like the navy blue jersey, very soft but with



Givenchy's poplin cape is lined in green loden and worn over a matching green loden trousers outfit.

a white collar and bib. Black tweed, bound in black silk braid, is shown under a black and white check topcoat. Not to miss in the Chanel collection, too, are the fur lined turtlenecks and the evening black velvet.

Ungaro

Ungaro plays with his theme song of mixing prints and adding and subtracting layers.

This time, most of his daytime patterns were woven in. Long, slim coats of pale beige mohair wool are striped in darker beige. They cover tunics in the same shades but narrower stripes that in turn cover nicely cut slacks.

Thieves Loot Art From Storehouse At Herculaneum

HERCULANEUM, Italy, July 29 (AP).—Thieves tore through a fence and pickaxed their way into a storehouse last week to steal 30 priceless statues from the Herculaneum excavations, police said. It was the third theft here in two months. Herculaneum, like Pompeii, lies at the foot of Mount Vesuvius and was buried in the same volcanic eruption in AD 79.

The loot included 27 bronze statues and three ceramic works portraying equestrians and mythological figures.

The selection aroused suspicions that the thieves may have been acting on commission, police said.

He pays tribute to the Chinese look in a long, quilted coat, also to be worn over slacks. For dresses, Ungaro forgets his patterns this time and shows some lovely, long, virginal shapes in the palest gray crepe de chine.

Group Therapy Works Best

Fearful Flyers Face a Moment of Truth—Aloft

By Francis B. Kent

MIAMI.—The passenger board the airplane with apprehension showing unmistakably around their eyes. When the murmur of the engine rises to a volume and the plane moves out toward the runway, their knuckles turn white on the armrests.

These are not ordinary airline passengers. They are among the millions of men and women who for one reason or another are terrified by the thought of flying.

Now, after completing an unusual course conducted by an unusual airline pilot, these so-called fearful flyers have come to their moment of truth—their graduation flight. All but one will get through it successfully.

Suddenly, as the plane lifts off and is airborne, the cabin is filled with applause. Capt. T.W. Cummings, a senior pilot with Pan American Airways, says into his microphone: "Go ahead and cry if you want to."

Several do. Mary Beth Guder, a 32-year-old widow who spent 12 hours on a bus traveling from Black Mountain, N.C., to Miami in order to take Cummings' course, tells a reporter she is "thrilled to death." All of her life she refused to go near an airplane. Now, she says, she will be on the first plane home.

Kerman Niswander, who will be 75 in September, confides that he has not been in an airplane in more than 30 years since his flying instructor was killed in a light-plane crash in Ft. Wayne, Ind.

In the two decades since Niswander retired to Coral Gables,

Fla., he and his wife have driven back to Indiana often to see their children. Now Niswander says with pride that he can't wait to make airline reservations for their next visit.

"And to think," he muses, "a few weeks ago I'd have jumped out of this plane. And that's the truth."

Over Key West, as the plane banks into the long turn that will take them back to Miami, the passengers seem wholly unconcerned that they are 12,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. They are caught up in the excitement of planning new flights—to Europe, to California.

When the plane touches down there is another round of applause. There are embraces and cries of "We did it!"

Cummings, a World War II bomber pilot, has been with Pan American since 1949. Next to flying, his primary interest is people, and for a time he was a licensed psychologist. He tells an interviewer that he is not the first to make an organized effort to cure people of their fear of flying.

"A stevardess in Boston did it first," he says. "When I heard about it, I knew it was what I wanted to do."

He estimates that as many as 25 million Americans—one in eight—are afraid of flying, some because they can't stand heights and others because they can't stand to be closely confined.

"What I'm pushing is an idea," he goes on, "the idea that if you're relaxed, you can't be afraid."

The course Cummings conducts meets one night a week for eight weeks in quarters provided by the airline.

He tells his students to relax as completely as possible, then take three deep breaths while he counts backward from 10 to one. They close their eyes and become, as one man admitted, at least partially hypnotized.

Cummings engages in no hocus-pocus. He is as candid as possible about airplanes. He explains what every noise means, from the change in engine pitch to the thump of the landing gear locking into place. He takes his students aboard a mock cabin so they can get the feel of the seats and get accustomed to the various smells. He uses statistics to assure them that jet engines have a high safety factor and that airline crashes are relatively rare compared with highway accidents.

The night before the graduation flight Cummings takes them aboard an airplane and they taxi around the field.

One of his students, Millard Caswell, 44, sales manager for a manufacturing firm, says he used to get physically ill just thinking about having to get on an airplane. Now he believes he's over it.

"I've had to fly in connection with my job," he says. "But I kept getting worse. I'd think about it and think about it and sometimes I just said, 'I'm not going' and I didn't. I couldn't understand it and I couldn't do anything about it."

In the middle of this course it developed that I had to fly to Boston because my mother was ill. I didn't know what to do, but I talked with Capt. Cummings at his home the night before I went, and he said that, in the air, the old feeling of being closed in would probably come back. He

said I could just brush it away. "It happened just like that, and I just brushed it away. It's fantastic to be able to get rid of a phobia like that. I'd had it for years."

Caswell says he believes it is easier to lick the problem in a group than it would be on an individual basis. He says it is important to know that others have the same problem and that they are also trying to do something about it.

A very few don't make it. Recently, as Cummings and his group were on the plane and moving slowly toward the runway, one man announced that he simply had to get off. He said he was having trouble breathing, and although he was given oxygen, he was fann. He wanted off.

Cummings talked with him, literally held his hand, but in the end ordered the plane to a halt and called for a car. The man walked slowly off, mumbling apologies.

Out of three classes totaling more than 100 men and women, this was only the second student Cummings had not been able to help.

Neither Cummings nor the airline makes any money from the classes. Each student pays a \$25 registration fee but, Cummings says, that scarcely covers the cost of fuel for the graduation flight. He said that Pan American does build up a certain amount of goodwill and that, for himself, he'll settle for the satisfaction.

"There's so much satisfaction in seeing these people change," he said, "that it's sometimes almost impossible to keep from crying."

© Los Angeles Times.

Boy Scout Jamboree Opens in Norway

LILLEHAMMER, Norway, July 29 (Reuters).—More than 17,000 Boy Scouts from 95 countries are here for the 14th world jamboree, opening tomorrow.

King Olav will attend the opening of the jamboree, Norjamb-75, arranged jointly by the Scout organizations of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland.

The camp site, covering 3,000 acres, lies between Norway's biggest lakes, Lake Mjøsa, and Lake Mjøsa. Norjamb-75 continues to Aug. 7.

Movie Sets Burn

CULVER CITY, Calif., July 29 (UPI).—Two movie sets used in "Come With the Wind" and the old Andy Hardy series burned down yesterday on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer backlot. There were no injuries. The fire destroyed three multi-story buildings and several smaller structures in a one-acre area.

Routine Revenge in the Tropics

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 29 (UPI).—In "Order to Kill" at the Paramount-Bayview in English, the routine underworld revenge thriller has been moved from its usual big city setting to the tropics. Visually this is an improvement, but that's about all.

The scenario is a reunion of hackneyed situations and battered gangster movie types. A nefarious American profiteer (the has, of course, powerful protectors in Washington) is ruling a sun-drenched island with a tyrannical hand. The honest investigator who has been trying to bag him for years shows up. An old friend is a hired killer, a fine young fellow gone wrong, who just wants to commit one more murder so that he may live happily ever after with his girl friend. To support this familiar quartet are the commanding crook's henchmen and the visiting policeman's assistants. It becomes a guessing game to tell one of these bands from the other.

Some proficient actors are involved. Jose Ferrer plays the determined detective and Kevin McCarthy is the smooth, ruthless crook. Robert Wagner is the paid assassin. Though mention is made of the character's German birth, he has been dubbed into American. Sydney Rome is the weak-willed beauty.

"The Groove Tube" (at the

PARIS MOVIES

Bieritz and the Paramount-Odeon in its original version is a collection of comic skits ridiculing the tawdry salesmanship, the insane entertainment for children, the pompous "think" panels and the dubious information broadcast on U.S. television. The author, director and principal performer is Ken Shapiro, a fellow of frank vitality and crude, off-beat humor. It is unlikely that foreign audiences will grasp all his references. But it requires no great knowledge of his targets to appreciate his parodies of them. Like the French film farce, "C'est Dur Pour Tout le Monde," which similarly mocks brain-sickening publicity, the attack is conducted with broad burlesque.

Certain items are a bit special, both in theme and point of view. The shenanigans of the two drug peddlers are furious but not very funny and the TV clown who requests that elders leave the room and then reads "Fanny Hill" to the kiddies is sour stuff. On the other hand, the news correspondent reporting in clichés as an idiotic battle rages in the background hits the bull's eye as does the dance capers of Shapiro

through the New York streets to conclude with a tumble into a city fountain. These are the materials of the intimate satirical revue brought to the screen. It is a step in the right direction, despite the amateurism of its execution.

Clint Eastwood, doubling again as director and star, is responsible for "The Elger Sanction" (at the Bayview in English) which is far more satisfactory as a documentary on scaling the Arizona cliffs and Swiss Alps than it is as a suspense melodrama. It tells the story of an art professor who is engaged to liquidate a limping troublemaker on a mountain-climbing expedition.

"Sense" (revived at the Elysées Lincoln and the Saint-Germain Huchette in its original version) discloses Luchino Visconti's extraordinary gift for pictorial atmospheres—the scene is 19th-century Venice under Austrian occupation—and his ineptness as a dramatist. The background is beautifully and convincingly set before us, but belief in this tale of passion—with Farley Granger as the dashing officer of Franz Josef's empire and with Alida Valli as his inamorata—is impossible. Nonetheless, it delights the eye.

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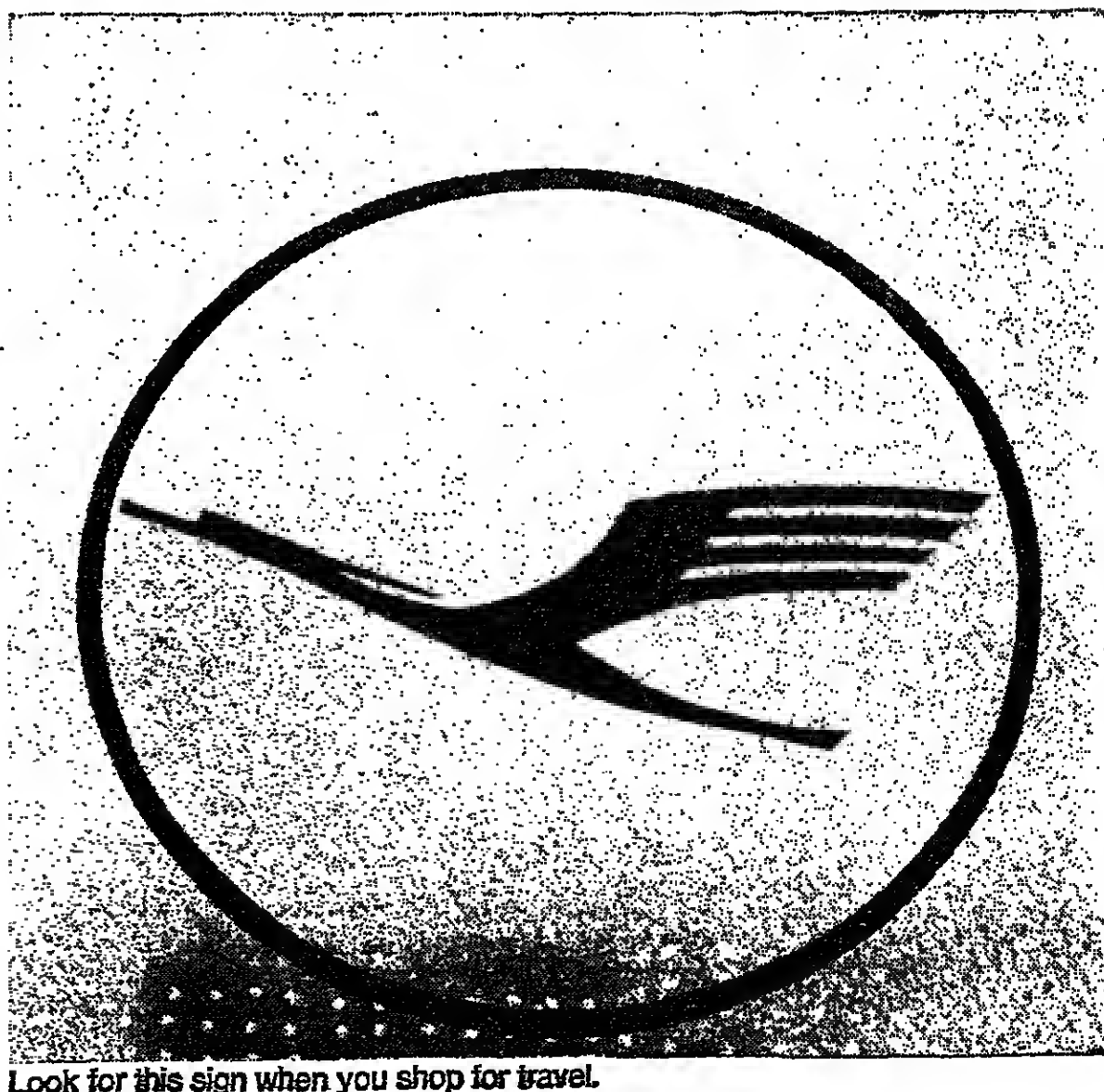
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Double Détente

As those states concerned with Europe gather in Finland to mark, with great fanfare, some relaxation of tensions in the divided continent, the Organization of American States is assembled in Costa Rica for a very similar purpose. While not exactly making peace with Castro's Cuba, the OAS proposes to leave the trade boycott of that country, which it had imposed 11 years ago, up to the individual members.

As in the case of the European declaration, the OAS resolution would recognize in words what has very largely taken place in fact. Just as most Western European countries have accepted the kind of Eastern Europe that emerged after World War II, so most American nations have acknowledged the kind of Cuba that came out of Castro's revolution.

And, as in Europe, so there is much in today's Cuba that is repugnant to many. Had there been truly free choice by the people of Eastern Europe, it is highly doubtful if they would have accepted the Communism which Soviet arms thrust on them, and sustains within them. Had the Cubans been asked, after the fall of Fulgencio Batista, whether they wanted Castro's kind of Communism, it is at least equally doubtful whether they would have answered affirmatively.

Moreover, the existence of governments that are based on the theory that their Communism will, and should, rule the world

poses problems for their neighbors. A number of Latin American governments still feel that Castro works harder at exporting revolution than selling sugar, and while this may exaggerate the facts, there are enough revolutionary tremors emerging from Havana to rattle the windows of several capitals.

Granting all this, it is still possible to say that the double détente, initiated today, offers more hope for both peace and freedom than a persistence of full and open antagonism. It can moderate the frictions that previously were exacerbated by every incident: It can attempt to steer away from the big confrontations that might destroy the world with nuclear suicide.

There is a certain appropriateness about coincidence of the meetings in Finland and Costa Rica. The closest that the world came to a nuclear exchange, since Hiroshima and Nagasaki revealed the awesome power of the atom, was that crisis in the autumn of 1962, precipitated by the shipment of Soviet missiles to Cuba. There could be another missile crisis: neither the European declaration nor the OAS resolution ends that threat.

But they do, at a certain cost, diminish it. And they do offer the possibility of improving, peacefully, things as they are. One cannot, of course, exorcise the specter of Munich with the specter of the missile crisis, but it should be possible to find some path between appeasement and brinkmanship in Europe, the Americas and the world.

Strength in Flexibility

Secretary of the Treasury Simon has firmly and, we believe, rightly rejected the efforts of President Giscard d'Estaing of France to move the world monetary system from floating exchange rates back to fixed currency values. Floating rates have been a tremendously important factor in the past two years in absorbing a series of shocks to the world economy that could have been devastating.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the effort to defend fixed exchange rates led to the hemorrhaging of money from country to country, the chain of financial disasters, the blocking of trade and investment—and the collapse of the world economy into the Great Depression.

This time, despite rapid inflation, a huge transfer of resources to the members of the oil-exporting cartel and a serious slump throughout the Western world, there has been no breakdown in the world monetary system or in foreign trade and investment.

Floating exchange rates are no panacea. In one respect, they may make the world economy more inflation-prone—for with floating rates, governments may find it harder to muster political support for deflationary policies with the argument that these are vital to defend the currency's par value, prevent a run on money, protect the national honor, etc. Such appeals have rarely worked when a fixed currency was seriously overvalued and when heavy unemployment and depression were essential to deflate

domestic prices enough to validate the national currency's par value.

In any event, the fixed-rate system wasn't really fixed. Those nations that chose to inflate and then devalue their currencies could and did so—none more conspicuously or frequently than France. Worst of all, the fixed-rate system, as it evolved after World War II, was itself a powerful engine of worldwide inflation.

The dollar was the key to the system, and the United States could not or would not devalue. Instead, the United States, with its overvalued dollar and its chronic payments deficits, fed massive amounts of money to creditor countries until the fixed-rate system broke down. That massive outflow of dollars was a root cause of worldwide inflation.

Rates of inflation within the industrial world have been gradually coming down. Whether they choose to or not—and the situation varies greatly from country to country—national governments are at least in a better position now under floating rates to control their money supplies than they were under the old fixed-rate system.

This is no time to rush back to a rigid system based—if France had its way—on gold. In rejecting President Giscard d'Estaing's call for a "summit" conference among the major industrial nations to discuss a return to fixed rates and gold, Secretary Simon has properly expressed doubt that it would serve any useful purpose.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Budapest Critical of Cairo

The classes that grew richer in the war and dream of restoring their old power... use the situation to lead Egypt out of the revolutionary way outlined by late President Nasser. The reactionary classes recommend only one nostrum to solve the internal political crisis: The policy of "open gates" for capitalist countries. The rightist forces urge the strengthening of relations with the West in such a way as to damage the country's internal political stability, loosen its alliance with the progressive Arab states and with their Soviet friends.

These circles have launched an extensive anti-Soviet campaign. Their propaganda makes it appear as though the only reason why the territories occupied by Israel could not be liberated was that the Soviet Union allegedly left Egypt alone without weapons against Israeli aggression.

—From *Nepszabadsag* (Budapest).

Web of Détente

The U.S. President is realizing that the spectacular meeting to open in Helsinki today may not be a very good operation for the West. If Mr. Ford chose to visit only one of the allies of the United States, West Germany, it was because the West Germans are primarily concerned by the documents that will be signed in the Finnish capital. To be sure,

they resigned themselves, under Willy Brandt, to recognize the division of their country to obtain a normalization of relations with their Eastern neighbors. But they are anxious about the future of West Berlin where, significantly, Mr. Ford refused to go. They also wonder whether a reduction of U.S. forces in West Germany is not to be spoken of again in Washington despite repeated assurances.

—From *Le Quotidien* (Paris).

Portugal: Moderation Urged

Mario Soares (the Socialist leader) has urged his supporters to impose moderation on the rulers to save the revolution before it was too late. Once again, he appealed to the armed forces to sit down with the political parties and draw up a realistic plan. In Portugal's present state this is statesman-like talk. With the threat of a bloody massacre of Portuguese in Angola and economic ruin at home, any government, even the triumvirate (of present leaders), needs support to make decisions that must be made. If the Socialists can win support among the moderates on the Supreme Revolutionary Council, they may well find they are called back, as Mr. Caramanis was in Greece, to handle a crisis that is too big for the very inadequate three-man junta and their unpopular Communist backers.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 30, 1900

BERLIN—A new work by Dr. Sigmund Freud, entitled "Die Traumdeutung" (Interpretation of Dreams), has just been published by Franz Deuticke in Vienna. In it the author seeks to prove that dreams can be scientifically explained. They are, he says, trains of thought which have been suppressed by the dreamer and which have not been carried to their conclusion.

Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1925

WASHINGTON—Approximately 150,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan will surge down Pennsylvania Avenue on August 3 in the greatest "Nominational" demonstration that this or any other city of the country has ever seen, according to officials of the Invisible Empire in a statement issued today. Officials doubt the Klan's figures and expect less than 40,000.



What's Yours Is Negotiable

By C. L. Sulzberger

HELSINKI—I don't know what else the Helsinki summit will be remembered for in history but there is no doubt it serves as a brass monument to patient, careful Soviet diplomacy which, for 21 years, has been seeking an Eastern-West accord formally acknowledging East Europe's de facto frontiers.

Moreover, it signals a personal triumph for Leonid Brezhnev. He continued the basic foreign policy fingered by Stalin's successors. With unflinching persistence, he has now brought to a legal conclusion the process of gaining recognition for all Russia's World War II territorial conquests—as well as the ideological ascendancy Moscow has since reaffirmed in that area.

And Brezhnev, by holding the West adamantly to its own timetable, managed to do this in the immediate wake of the Soviet-American space link-up. That event dramatically reminded the world there are only two genuine superpowers. This in turn exacerbates suspicions all the way from Paris to Peking that these superpowers are imposing their own patterns, thereby weakening the voluntary support on which Washington relies more than Moscow.

'A Specter'

It is fitting that leaders from 35 nations should meet in Helsinki, Finland's political position has given it a name to a coalition conceivably stated to apply elsewhere in Europe which might benefit from focus on a revised version of Marx's 1848 "Communist Manifesto," beginning the new edition: "A specter is haunting Europe—the specter of Finlandization."

While Finlandization frightens Western Europe because it implies helpless strategic dependence on Moscow, even though acknowledging considerable ideological independence and a largely pluralistic society, it heartens East Europeans. They dream of the day when they will be permitted as much freedom as the doubtful Finns have been allowed in exchange for their loyalty.

But the rest of East Europe is unlikely to gain much more liberty as a consequence of the Helsinki summit. In 1964 the Russians are not going to be less tough about what they consider their private business than they were in Khrushchev's (1956) or Czechoslovakia (1968). Nor is the deal to be ratified here going to alter Soviet determination.

Lisbon Issue

As the late Charles E. Bohlen discovered years ago, Moscow's approach to these matters, vis-à-vis the West, is: "What's ours

is ours, what's yours is negotiable." So while the West tacitly accepts everything in Europe east of the Elbe as permanently Communist, the same West looks on like a paralyzed chicken while an avowedly pro-Soviet minority in NATO Portugal attempts to establish a Marxist dictatorship.

Washington and most Western capitals today have an inferiority complex about doing anything that might be construed as hostile to the Russians or their friends. Solzhenitsyn is kept out of the White House and Ford comes to Helsinki while Brezhnev's co-belligerents infiltrate the Portuguese government, British trade unions, French media, Greek politics, Italian regional administration, and Irish revisionism.

To be sure some Communist activists are at present opposing Muscovite methods and proposals. They proclaim their sup-

port for democratic freedoms and party pluralism. Even Lenin can be cited as favoring this as a tactic—but Lenin was not notable for applying it.

And, as Western unity and political dynamism turn to cement mud, it is unlikely that sponsors of an "Occidental renaissance" for Marxism will feel their independent backbones becoming stiffer.

Mediocrities

All this doesn't mean the summit—if it signifies anything more than symbolism—heralds an ideological end to democracy and social democracy. But right now too many democratic countries are run by a collection of unimaginative mediocrities who focus more on tomorrow's elections than the day after tomorrow's problems.

So even if the Soviet dictatorship has become sclerotic and the

so-called classless society is dominated by a new class of paupered bureaucrats it nevertheless remains coherent and clearly knows where it is heading.

The futility of NATO is faced to say worse. China, which has been urging Western "togetherness," has every reason to worry: Russia's allies in India and North Vietnam (which worry Peking) are getting respectively more anti-democratic and more strong.

The Russians are extending their broad-gauge railway system deep into Eastern Europe, a matter of some military importance and certainly a sign of confidence in the durability of Moscow's policy—to have and to hold.

Nor are restrictions on Soviet emigration or dissidence relaxing further. Helsinki and the diplomatic trend it punctuates won't change Moscow's society—much as it may change our own.

Portugal's Return to Darkness

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—To illuminate recent events in Portugal and the denouement toward which that nation is tending, consult two works of political fiction—Stendhal's "The Charterhouse of Parma," written in 1839, and the Constitution of the Mongol People's Republic, written in 1940.

Stendhal described Napoleon's liberation of Milan from the Hapsburgs in 1796:

"Presently there sprang up a new and passionate way of life... They had been plunged in the darkest night by the continuation of the jealous despotism of Charles IV and Philip IV; they overturned these monarchs' statues and immediately found themselves flooded with daylight. For the last half-century, as the 'Encyclopaedia' and Voltaire gained ground in France... the good people of Milan (had been taught) that to learn to read, or for that matter to learn anything at all, was a great waste of labor..."

Slumbered

"This period of unlooked-for happiness and wild excitement lasted but two short years; the frenzy had been so excessive and so general that it would be impossible for me to give any idea of it. It were not for this historical and profound reflection: these people had been living in a state of boredom for the last hundred years."

While the rest of Western Eu-

rope—even Spain—has been developing the economic and cultural skeleton of a pluralist society, Portugal has slumbered, a bored invertebrate. It has known despotisms for centuries, with a brief interlude of republican chaos between 1910 and 1926.

On April 25, 1974, the boredom ended when the armed forces overthrew the old rulers like so many crumbling statues. But after less than 16 months of daylight the Portuguese are gagging on passions and plunging back into an even darker night, under a government worthy of the Mongol People's Republic. That republic's 1940 constitution said:

"Article 1: The Republic is an independent state of workers, who have annihilated the imperialist and feudal yoke... etc. The constitution granted the vote to everyone, except to exploiters, usurers, former kulaks, khuligans and higher Lamas, active drunks and madmen, khans, vassals, belis and guns, participants in the White Army and counter-revolution, officials who managed the khashoun and shamin institutions, influential shamans, and other unregenerate groups."

"Article 3: ...all power belongs to the urban and rural workers as represented by the workers' Khural."

"Article 14: The Great People's Khural is composed of deputies of the urban workers, the peasants and the armed forces... elected by the Khurals..."

"Article 15: The Great Khural is governed by the Little Khural once in three years."

"Article 17: ...between sessions of the Great People's Khural the highest authority in the Republic is vested in the Little Khural."

"Article 21: For the conduct of current business, the Little Khural elects from its own members a Presidium consisting of seven members."

"Article 22: The Presidium of the Little Khural, in the intervals between sessions of the Little Khural (which meets once a year), is the highest organ of State authority..."

'Centralism'

Such "democratic centralism" is already in place in Portugal. The power of the Portuguese people (excluding "social reactionaries" who are in jail, and adherents of the many banned parties) is vested in the Constituent Assembly. The assembly is pledged not to meddle in politics, and to confine its activities to drafting a constitution congruent with guidelines supplied by the Armed Forces Movement.

Given a choice of signing or being banned, six major parties have signed a "pact" guaranteeing the AFM's rule until 1980. The AFM maintains contact with the people through the Commission for Cultural Dynamization, which is supposed to "raise the consciousness" of the Portuguese masses.

The AFM is ruled by a 30-member Supreme Revolutionary Council. And now that council is ruled by a three-man junta. The three members are all leftists, and one is so far left that Portuguese Communists suspect him of left-wing deviationism.

Long Night

Communist unions control the content of all newspapers, and have halted publication of Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago." This is applied "cultural dynamization."

Thus the long night resumes in Lisbon. There, gristle-headed soldiers stand with their heads in clouds of borrowed doctrine and their boots fest on the necks of the people. No wonder the soldiers are adored in Moscow, where the Mongol People's Republic constitution was written.

The Spirit Of Helsinki: U.S. Disbelief

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The European summit conference which President Ford attends today in Helsinki serves a purpose far, far removed from the original intent of the sponsors. Because the meeting is so plainly void of substance, it imparts solidity and staying power to what has been up to now a merely trendy cynicism about détente with Russia. There is absolutely no danger American opinion will be lulled by the spirit of Helsinki. On the contrary, the serious question whether American leaders, notably Secretary of State Kissinger, will use public doubts about the summit to extract from the Russians better terms on specific issues now under negotiation.

Rarely has any major diplomatic event been so thoroughly discounted in advance. As has been pointed out ad nauseam, the declaration to be signed at Helsinki is not a binding treaty but a statement of principles.

Make Faces

Some of the principles make faces at other principles. The Russians, who affected to see in the Helsinki meeting the peace conference settling World War II, inserted into the document an assertion that borders of Europe could not be changed by force. The United States and its allies, reluctant to legitimize Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, inserted a provision which keeps border questions alive by making them subject to peaceful "changes." Both these clauses were made moot by the German treaties of 1970 which accepted the present frontiers of Europe as "untouchable."

These obvious weaknesses have drawn fire from a wide range of American opinion. Ideological conservatives have urged the President not to sign a document which validates the Communist grip on Eastern Europe. Liberals, inspired by the example of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, have been skeptical about a declaration which does so little to liberalize conditions in the Soviet Union. Unlike the spirit of Geneva and Camp David and other sites of summit meetings with Russia, the spirit of Helsinki emphasizes American disbelief.

So much so that Moscow's love affair with the Helsinki meeting has become something of a mystery. Why did the Russians make the holding of a European security conference a centerpiece of their diplomacy for more than 30 years? Why did Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev insist that the signing he done at the summit with the leaders of more than 30 nations, including the United States? Why was he positively pointing to have the signing ceremony this July?

A large part of the reason is that Mr. Brezhnev has lashed his own prestige to a parade of Great Events that begin with the Helsinki meeting. Afterward there is to be a conference of European Communist parties, and then a summit meeting with President Ford. Finally, the 25th Congress of the Communist Party in February is shaping up as a kind of Brezhnev coronation.

President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger, accordingly, are in superb negotiating position. They have what Mr. Brezhnev wants and they are under no domestic pressure to yield. On the contrary, the domestic pressure is for them to get something in return for favors done the Russians by the mere American presence at Helsinki.

U.S. Desires

For once it is not even hard to define what this country wants. The United States wants Russia to stop being delphic about the definitions of weapons to be covered in the next agreement limiting strategic weapons. It wants a forthright Russian position on the means for verifying compliance with the agreement, and a Soviet acknowledgment that the agreement comes into force on signature—not at some distant date.

Additionally, the United States wants the Russians to stop putting obstacles—tendently connected with talk of "German militarism"—in the way of a mutual withdrawal of troops from Europe. Finally, the United States wants Russia to stop making trouble in the Near East, and to be less harsh on its own citizens. Mr. Kissinger sets great store on the solidity of domestic backing for foreign negotiations. In this case he has it with a vengeance; no Americans are undercutting his position. So it is up to him and the President to use this solid support to draw from the Russians the genuine of good faith which are necessary if détente is to have a future.

France to Unveil Plans For Revival on Sept. 4

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—The French government announced today it would call a special session of Parliament in September to examine measures designed to bring the economy out of its current recession.

Officially, the government expects the nation's output this year to register a real growth of about 1 per cent. But private economists put the figure closer to zero.

Even at the official target, a further "significant" increase in employment is expected. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development said in a report issued last week it warned that current government measures seem unlikely to provide sufficient stimulus to bring about an early and sustainable upswing.

With unemployment pushing the one million mark and almost 4 per cent of the labor force out of work, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed at their weekend meeting in Bonn that Western Europe's

two biggest economies should launch parallel recovery programs.

France is expected to pump an extra 15 billion francs (some \$2.5 billion) to achieve this.

In his monthly televised "fire-side chat" tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the nation that economic activity so far this year was "substantially lower" than had been expected.

But he stressed that the new measures the government is planning were not designed to bring the economy back to levels prevailing before the current downturn. "The world is changing. We must think of another type of growth," he said without elaborating.

Although the French fight against inflation has not been brought within the hoped-for target, the government today played down the impact that its "vigorous revival" program would have on prices.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade indicated that the government is satisfied that its anti-inflation program is succeeding, noting that the monthly increase in the retail price index is "consistently slowing."

June Rise Was 0.7%.

The ministry reported that retail prices in June rose 0.7 per cent, the same rate of increase registered in May but the slowest so far this year. This rate of increase, however, is above the official target, which was to get the monthly rise down to 0.5 per cent by midyear.

So far this year, the official retail price index, based on 1970 equaling 100, has risen 5.1 per cent—slightly better than the 5.3 per cent average increase in all other major industrialized states, the ministry noted. For the year ended in June, the increase here was 11.7 per cent.

Having brought the rise in prices to a level with those registered in other countries, the minister said, the government can now contemplate taking steps to vigorously support the level of economic activity.

Following today's Cabinet meeting, government spokesman André Rossi said that the new measures would be announced Sept. 4.

Japan Deficit In Payments Cut in June

TOKYO, July 29 (Reuters).—Japan recorded a balance-of-payments deficit of \$282 million in June against a deficit of \$391 million in May and of \$1,274 billion in June last year, the Finance Ministry said today.

This was Japan's third straight monthly deficit in its overall balance of payments. But the figures showed the basic balance—current account plus long-term capital movements—giving back to a surplus of \$193 million in June, from a deficit of \$402 million in May.

The surplus in the basic balance—regarded by economists as the most accurate guide to the state of a nation's external accounts—was turned into an overall payments deficit by net short-term capital outflows of \$410 million against only \$37 million in May, and an errors and omissions deficit of \$54 million against a May surplus of \$48 million.

The current accounts "visible" merchandise trade and "invisible" such as tourism showed a surplus of \$46 million, a sharp turnaround from the May deficit of \$582 million.

Exports fell 8 per cent from June last year to \$4.4 billion but imports declined a faster 18 per cent to \$3.9 billion to yield a visible trade surplus of \$495 million.

This was the second consecutive year-to-year decline in exports, and the fifth straight fall in imports.

The ministry sources said that while vehicle exports rose, those of steel products continued to run below year-ago levels, and those of chemical products, textiles and electric appliances were slow.

Oil Exporters' Gains Trail '74, IMF Says

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Although major oil-exporting countries are not running international payments surpluses as big as last year, the International Monetary Fund reported yesterday that nine of these countries had balance-of-payments surpluses amounting to about \$4.7 billion in the first quarter of 1975.

Such surpluses had averaged nearly \$9.8 billion in each of the last three quarters of 1974, the IMF survey said.

The oil-exporting countries in the group surveyed by the IMF research department included Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

During all of last year, the IMF said, these oil-exporting countries showed an overall surplus in their international payments of about \$31.9 billion.

For some of the oil-exporting countries, there have been declines in monetary reserves from peak levels achieved in 1974. Saudi Arabia was a notable exception. Its monetary reserves have increased steadily since late 1973 and totaled about \$20.5 billion at the end of May, according to IMF figures.

This total exceeded U.S. monetary reserves, amounting to about \$16.7 billion on May 31, and were exceeded by the reserves of only one other country—West Germany, which held \$32.2 billion at the end of May.

French Borrowing Last Year Detailed

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—Medium and long-term overseas borrowings by French firms and institutions amounted to the equivalent of 26.3 billion francs (about \$5.8 billion) last year, the Finance Ministry reported today.

Of the total, 12.8 billion francs were borrowed by public concerns.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dutch Banks Eye 'Close Cooperation'

Algemeene Bank Nederland and Mees en Hope Groen have opened discussions on how the two banks might enter into a "close cooperation." Spokesmen say further announcements will be made as soon as possible, but gave no further details. Algemeene is the nation's second-largest commercial bank with a balance sheet total of \$494 billion guilders (about \$13.2 billion) at the end of 1974. It reported an 18-per-cent rise in profits last year to 96.6 million guilders. Mees en Hope Groep—26-per-cent owned by Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York—is the holding company for Bank Mees en Hope, the fourth largest bank in the Netherlands. It showed a balance sheet total at the end of last year of 5.5 billion guilders and reported an 8.2-per-cent rise in 1974 profits to 31.1 million guilders.

Union Minière Buys Stake in U.S. Firm

Union Minière, the Belgian metals company, will pay a total of \$48 million for a 40-per-cent interest in New Jersey Zinc, a division of Gulf & Western Industries. Under the joint venture, Union Minière and New Jersey Zinc will exploit a zinc mine recently put into operation at Elmwood, Tenn., and prepare exploitation of two other zinc mines expected to begin production in 1978 and 1979. Total costs of these projects plus

construction of a zinc refinery in Tennessee are estimated at \$190 million.

Dow Seeks Expansion in Japan

Dow Chemical Japan would like to produce specialty chemicals and possibly establish a chlor-alkali and derivative products manufacturing operation in Japan. The company has applied to have its articles of incorporation changed to permit manufacturing. At present, Dow's Japanese unit is allowed only to import, mix, package and sell products. The company has asked for as broad a manufacturing charter as possible but this has been opposed by the Japan Soda Industry Association, a trade group representing about 30 chlor-alkali producers. They feel the local industry is already facing overcapacity and financial hardship and maintain that competition from Dow would be "unfair," resulting in possible bankruptcies that could cause social problems. Dow says it is thinking in terms of a plant that would produce 1,000 metric tons of chlorine a day. The facility could be operational in five years at the earliest, Dow officials say. Dow is also interested in constructing several small plants capable of manufacturing animal health, plant science, coating, anti-corrosion and other specialty chemicals—a projected investment valued at about \$10 million.

British American Tobacco Net Gains

Matsushita Profits Off 54% in Quarter, Half

TOKYO, July 29 (AP)—Consolidated net profit of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. fell 54 per cent in both the second quarter and first half ended May 20, the company reported today.

Sales for the second quarter were up 5.7 per cent while revenues in the first half registered a 7.2-per-cent decline from the year-ago figures.

Second-quarter profits at Japan's largest manufacturer of consumer electric products totaled 6.24 billion yen (about \$20.9 million), or 6.29 yen per share, on sales of 350.12 billion yen (about \$1.18 billion). In the year-ago period, the company earned 13.49 billion yen, or 13.6 yen per share, on sales of 331.23 billion yen.

Matsushita's first-half consolidated net income totaled 12,448 billion yen, or 12.56 yen per share, down from 26,969 billion yen, or 27.11 yen, a year earlier.

Sales fell to 653,064 billion yen in the first half from 703.61 billion yen a year earlier.

Company officials attributed the profit plunge to increased fixed

costs stemming from production cutbacks as well as to higher raw material and labor costs.

They said higher sales in the second quarter deflected an increasing demand in some sectors such as color television receivers. Exports accounted for 106.6 billion yen in the first quarter, down 14 per cent from a year earlier.

British-American Net Up

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—First-half profits at British-American Tobacco rose 4.7 per cent, the company reported today. Turnover advanced 18.8 per cent.

Profits totaled \$58.81 million on sales of \$2.04 billion, compared to earnings of \$56.29 million on sales of \$1.78 billion a year ago. The company noted that despite the general economic recession, cigarette sales in the March 31 half rose from a year earlier. It said earnings from tobacco in the United States "were substantially higher" while those in West Germany declined.

The company said its retailing sales and profitability in the United States were restricted by the recession. Despite this, both the Camel Brothers and Kohl Corp. units "achieved some improvement in sales and operating profits."

The interim dividend of 3.75 pence was the second interim declared for 1975, bringing total dividends declared so far to 6.75 pence.

Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd., the state-controlled jet engine producer, announced 1974 earnings today and disclosed an argument with the government over defense contracts that it said could cost

Burns Fears Grain Sales Hurt Prices

Impact on Consumers May Equal '72 Spurt

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today he is concerned that sales of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union might result in sizable increases in food prices to U.S. consumers.

Administration officials until now have maintained there would be very little impact on prices.

Testifying before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said there already have been significant increases in grain prices and he "wouldn't rule out the possibility" that the impact on consumer prices might be similar to that following the 1972 Russian grain deal.

In wide-ranging testimony, he expressed general optimism about the prospects for economic recovery but warned again about the continuing danger of inflation.

He told the committee that he was reasonably confident business activity would start recovering soon and said the Fed would follow a policy of moderate monetary and credit expansion during the expected economic recovery to avoid a new round of inflation.

Leading Index in U.S. Up 1.9 Per Cent in June

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The government's index of leading business indicators rose 1.9 per cent in June, a big increase that points to a solid improvement in the economy in months ahead, officials said.

The indicators index now has increased for four consecutive months. Last month it stood at 92.3, the highest since last October, when it was 100.3.

In another report on the economy, the Commerce Department said the nation had a record merchandise trade surplus in the second quarter of \$3.5 billion and also a record in the first six months of nearly \$5.3 billion.

The surplus was attributed to a steep decline in imports, although exports also fell. Imports were off in the second quarter by \$3 billion to a total of \$32.3 billion, while exports fell \$1.4 billion to a total of \$25.8 billion.

The department reported yesterday that the nation had a record trade surplus in June of \$1.7 billion.

The quarterly figures released today are reported on a balance-of-payments basis, which excludes military trade and reflects adjustments to the trade data reported by the Census Bureau.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Buttz said, meanwhile, that the value of U.S. farm exports in the fiscal year ended June 30 rose to a

record \$21.6 billion. He said agriculture exports exceeded imports by \$1.5 billion.

All of the increase in farm export value, up from \$21.3 billion in 1973-74, resulted from higher commodity prices. Actual quantities declined to about 85 million tons last fiscal year from a record 100 million tons in 1973-74.

"The surplus in agricultural trade the past year has helped to stabilize the dollar, to strengthen our international economic position and to pay for high-cost petroleum imports," Mr. Buttz said.

The Commerce Department uses the index of leading indicators to forecast future trends of the economy. It was at its record high of 26.6 in June 1973.

In the second quarter, the index rose 6.2 per cent—the first quarterly rise in two years and the largest three-month increase in at least five years.

In June, eight of the nine indicators available improved from May while only one—orders for plant and equipment expressed in 1967 dollars—decreased.

The government's index was revised in April. If the old index had still been in use, it would have declined in June by 1.4 per cent, the department said. This is the first drop in the index since it was replaced.

Late Erosion Wipes Out Gains on NYSE

NEW YORK, July 29 (Reuters).

—Fresh evidence that the U.S. recession has ended sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange higher early today. But the market did a quick about-face in the afternoon and stretched its losing streak to ten sessions.

The retreat coincided with a warning from Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns that recent Soviet purchases of U.S. grain could trigger an increase in food prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 824.86, down 2.87, after being ahead more than nine points in early trading.

Volume totaled 19 million shares, up from 14.85 million yesterday.

General Motors lost a fraction, but Chrysler edged higher. Just as the market closed, GM reported improved second-quarter earn-

ings, while Chrysler reported a loss.

American Motors, unchanged at 6 1/4, said it expects to "return to profitable operations" in the third fiscal quarter ended June 30.

Moore McCormack tumbled 9 1/4 to 77 1/2. It reported sharply higher second-quarter profits, but forecast a weak third quarter.

U.S. Steel added a fraction after reporting higher first-half earnings despite a decline in the second quarter.

Pittston rose 1 3/4 to 71 1/4 after declaring a 2-for-1 stock split.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.65 to 39.69.

On the over the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.74 to 87.47.

On the money market, yields on Treasury bills declined four to five basis points amid signs that bids

at today's auction for \$3 billion of new 33-month notes were fairly aggressive.

Federal funds rates closed at 6 1/8 per cent, down from 6 1/4. In Chicago, corn and soybean futures prices advanced sharply.

Wheat prices declined after being carried along earlier by the price gains in corn and soybeans.

Traders responded to the severe dry spell in Iowa which, if it continues, could cut deeply into early estimates of a record corn crop and a large soybean harvest.


Iowa officials have warned that the state could lose as much as half of its corn crop if there is no rain.

Daily maximum trading limits for soybean futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade were widened today to 30 cents a bushel from 20 cents, up or down, from the previous close.

Company Reports

Armstrong Cork				National Steel			
	1973	1974			1973	1974	
Second Quarter				Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	222.3	246.5		Revenue (millions)	511.3	561.1	
Profits (millions)	9.6	16.3		Profits (millions)	12.2	44.1	
Per Share	0.37	0.63		Per Share	0.65	2.27	
First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	416.9	466.8		Revenue (millions)	1,115.6	1,250.0	
Profits (millions)	11.7	27.9		Profits (millions)	36.0	67.1	
Per Share	0.45	1.07		Per Share	1.93	3.61	
Borden				Ogden			
	1973	1974			1973	1974	
Second Quarter				Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	876.6	839.7		Revenue (millions)	755.6	663.0	
Profits (millions)	26.5	25.0		Profits (millions)	33.2	19.4	
Per Share	0.86	0.81		Per Share	2.28	1.36	
Per Share Diluted	0.82	0.79		Phillips Petroleum			
First Half					1973	1974	
Revenue (millions)	1,672.5	1,546.2		Second Quarter			
Profits (millions)	45.3	43.0		Revenue (millions)	1,320.0	1,360.7	
Per Share	1.47	1.39		Profits (millions)	111.2	133.8	
Per Share Diluted	1.41	1.34		Per Share	1.48	1.63	
Chrysler Corp.				Union Oil of Calif.			
	1973	1974			1973	1974	
Second Quarter				Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	2,540.0	3,011.0		Revenue (millions)	1,280.0	1,162.9	
Profits (millions)	—58.7*	37.8		Profits (millions)	42.0	79.6	
Per Share	—	0.50		Per Share	1.02	1.94	
First Half				Per Share Diluted	1.02	1.94	
Revenue (millions)	5,518.0	5,704.0		Union Oil of Calif.			
Profits (millions)	—152.8*	29.4			1973	1974	
Per Share	—	0.33		Second Quarter			
Clark Equipment				Revenue (millions)	2,590.0	2,140.0	
	1973	1974		Profits (millions)	92.1	152.5	
Second Quarter				Per Share	2.00	3.74	
Revenue (millions)	354.7	343.8		Unifroyal			
Profits (millions)	13.6	15.9			1973	1974	
Per Share	1.00	0.99		Second Quarter			
First Half				Revenue (millions)	585.6	620.3	
Revenue (millions)	738.2	683.4		Profits (millions)	11.0	18.2	
Profits (millions)	26.4	24.3		Per Share	0.37	0.64	
Per Share	1.94	1.79		First Half			
El Paso				Revenue (millions)	1,095.1	1,159.8	
	1973	1974		Profits (millions)	14.7	30.2	
Second Quarter				Per Share	0.46	1.05	
Revenue (millions)	345.4	312.4		U.S. Steel			
Profits (millions)	9.5	19.5			1973	1974	
Per Share	0.32	0.66		Second Quarter			
First Half				Revenue (millions)	2,074.1	2,417.2	
Revenue (millions)	632.7	612.3		Profits (millions)	129.1	180.3	
Profits (millions)	30.98	44.8		Per Share	2.38	2.56	
Per Share	0.73	1.60		First Half			
General Motors				Revenue (millions)	4,251.4	4,377.7	
	1973	1974		Profits (millions)	311.2	248.3	
Second Quarter				Per Share	5.74	4.61	
Revenue (millions)	8,744.9	8,333.8		Warner-Lambert			
Profits (millions)	32.5	38.4			1973	1974	
Per Share	1.34	1.65		Second Quarter			
First Half				Revenue (millions)	535.9	460.9	
Revenue (millions)	391.8	425.7		Profits (millions)	41.3	37.1	
Profits (millions)	1.34	1.46		Per Share	0.52	0.47	
Wheeling-Pittsburgh				First Half			
	1973	1974		Revenue (millions)	1,043.0	892.8	
Second Quarter				Profits (millions)	63.6	75.1	
Revenue (millions)	187.9	284.0		Per Share	1.09	0.96	
Profits (millions)	—0.3*	15.4		Wheeling-Pittsburgh			
Per Share	—	5.10			1973	1974	
First Half				Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	435.2	478.7		Revenue (millions)	187.9	284.0	
Profits (millions)	10.6	24.6		Profits (millions)	—0.3*	15.4	
Per Share	2.50	6.37		Per Share	—	5.10	

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY



A. AHLSTRÖM OSAKEYHTIÖ

U.S. \$60,000,000

SEVEN YEAR EURODOLLAR LOAN

PARTIALLY GUARANTEED BY

NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB
POHJOISMAIDEN YHDYSPANKKI OY

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB

AND PROVIDED BY

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK GROUP

BANK OF MONTREAL

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
CHANNEL ISLANDS LIMITED

NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB

BANK MEES & HOPE NV

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

هكذا عنه الأصل

[illegible]

Closing prices July 29, 1975

[illegible]

1900 Algoma	S	27 ¹ / ₂	27	27 ¹ / ₂
7545 Bark Mont	S	17 ¹ / ₂	16 ³ / ₈	16 ¹ / ₂

1900 Algoma	\$	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
7545 Bank Mont	\$	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
200 Basic Res	\$	0	8	+
3200 Bombard	\$	340	325	330 - 5
450 Can Cement	\$	11	11	11
224 Can Balm	\$	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
225 Imasco	\$	32	31 1/2	32 + 1/2
530 Pwper Co	\$	9 1/2	9	9
229 Price Cb	\$	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
500 Royal Bank	\$	35	34 1/2	35 + 1/2
0015 Tru Tr A	\$	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
1000 Unifon Sec	\$	135	135	135 - 5
150 Zellers	\$	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Total sales 410,447 shares.				

All of these Debentures having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

July 10, 1972

LL. 11,000,000

Leica

LEBANESE CERAMIC INDUSTRIES CO. S.A.L

8 1/2% Sinking Fund Debentures Due July 30, 1982

**American Express
Middle East Development Company S.A.L**

**The Arab and Morgan Grenfell
Finance Company Limited**

Bank of the Near East S.A.L.
(BNE)

**Banque d'Investissement et
Financement S.A.L. (INFI)**

**Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)**

A.L.

Arab Libyan Tunisian Bank S.A.L

Bank of Lebanon and Kuwait S.A.L.

References

Jordan National Bank

MEBCO Bank S.A.L.

Swait International Investment Co. S

J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.

